









# New Sudanese Minister warns Russia

Khartoum, August 4 — Dr Khaled, Sudan's new Foreign Minister, today accused the Soviet Union of waging an unfair campaign against his country. He said that Sudan would not sit idly by if this continued. Sudan's foreign policy would not be affected by the abortive Left-wing coup against President Numeiri. "We do not intend to break relations with anyone, but if we are compelled to we will do it," he added.

## Party link denied at Greek trial

Athens, August 4 — Most of the defendants at the trial of 17 alleged members of the resistance group, Rigas Feraios, denied today that they had taken any part in the organisation or that they had any connection with the banned Greek Communist Party. All 17 are accused of plotting to overthrow the Government by force. On the second day of the trial, a great deal of evidence was given by character witnesses for the defence, and 15 defendants gave evidence on their own behalf. Allegations of torture were repeated by some of the accused. Christos Ellopoulos, aged 20, a student, said his statement to the police was the result of force and blackmail. "They took me to the terrace of the security building and threatened to throw me down to the street if I did not sign the statement they had prepared."

Yotis Provatas (16), a civil engineering student, said that because of torture, bones in his hands were broken. "If you lay my hand you will see the marks of the torture. But if you do not believe me, wait — until Christos Sartzetakis is tried. He is a colleague of yours, and you should believe him. He will show you the marks he has and then you will understand what torture is."

**Disclosures** — Sartzetakis, the judge whose disclosures of the murder of the left-wing Deputy, Gregory Lambrakis, were depicted in the prize-winning film "Z", was arrested last December for alleged subversive activities. Provatas was among defendants who admitted taking part in Rigas Feraios, named after an eighteenth-century hero of the Greek struggle against Turkish oppression. They said their organisation was not connected with the Communist Party.

Dimitrios Markakis (26), agreed that it had contacts with other organisations. "This was for the exchange of views not for the adoption of their line."

Rigas Feraios was presented by prosecution witnesses — three police officers and a university official — as a branch of the Communist Party. — UPL

THERE were sounds of mandarin glee in the offices of President Nguyen Vorn Thieu this week. Thieu had politically humbled his long-standing rival, Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, whose aspirations for the Presidency seemed shattered by his own ineptitude.

The President did the job with a display of administrative force that dismayed some members of the American establishment and cast considerable doubt on whether he will permit an honest presidential election on October 3.

For the moment, however, Thieu was evidently enjoying his moment of sweet revenge on the once hawkish former Air Marshal who now coos like a dove and calls his President a dictator. Ky was reduced to sending sometimes frantic emissaries to anyone willing or able to help him, but little help seemed in the offing.

Thieu worked his revenge on Ky in a complicated manoeuvre just before the final filing date for candidates in the forthcoming elections. Though Ky still has an outside chance by appealing to the Supreme Court, his display of weakness was viewed by most South Vietnamese as politically fatal.

Events began last Thursday when Thieu formally filed his nomination papers, as did Dung Van Minh, the former general known as "Big" Minh. Under the election law Thieu had pushed through the National Assembly, candidates needed the signed and certified endorsements of 40 Senators or Assemblymen or 100 provincial councillors. Although this con-

Vice-President Ky of South Vietnam today accused President Thieu of abusing the law and of using money to monopolise the presidential election. Earlier Mr Ky submitted an application to the Supreme Court for permission to contest the poll

## Sweet revenge for President

From GEORGE McARTHUR, Saigon, August 4

— and since all the councillors can be dismissed by military province chiefs, appointed by Thieu, the task was not difficult. On Friday Ky produced 19 provincial councillors who told the Vice-President but had already signed papers for Thieu. They appealed to the Supreme Court to invalidate their initial endorsements to enable them to endorse Ky. American officials doubted, however, whether Ky could get enough support even if the Supreme Court gave the unlikely ruling that such a procedure was legal.

Even if Ky did manage to get the necessary signatures, many Vietnamese feel that he lost so much face in the encounter that his always questionable chances were finished. In the process, however, Thieu strained his relations with the American Ambassador, Mr Bunker. During the week the two men met twice, and Bunker also saw Minh. At the same time the Deputy Ambassador, Mr Berger, was maintaining contact with Ky. Spokesmen would give no indication of what transpired in these meetings, but it was evident that the American officials were seeking some solution that would not damage still further



the credibility of the October elections. Officially, the United States is pledged to the view that "several" candidates should be able to run for the Presidency. Unofficially, it is no secret that the American establishment favours Thieu himself. While Thieu remained unperturbed by pleas to relax his pressure on councillors who might wish to support Ky, the President's aides took evident delight at Ky's embarrassment. "To hell with him," one said bluntly, "and if the Americans don't like it, that's too bad."

## Peking rejects 'two Chinas'

Hongkong, August 4 — In its first reaction to American sophistry, barefaced lying, policy, Communist China unleashed a tirade accusing the United States of insisting on making itself an enemy of the Chinese people. The American decision, announced two days ago, to vote for Peking's entry into the United Nations while opposing the expulsion of Formosa, is designed to improve the atmosphere for President Nixon's trip to China.

"The clumsy 'two Chinas' trick played by US imperialism is absolutely illegal and futile," the official New China news agency said, joining Formosa in attacking America's stance.

It accused Secretary of State Rogers, who announced the American decision, of resorting to sophistry, barefaced lying, double-dealing and absurdities. China's reaction was anticipated and observers said it was not expected to hamper President Nixon's trip to Peking due to take place before next May.

The official commentary directed its anger at Mr Rogers who, it said, "vainly tries to continue to obstruct the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations and insists on being the enemy of the Chinese people."

The closest it came to a direct assault on Mr Nixon was in questioning Mr Rogers's assertion that the handling of the issue was in accord with the President's desire to normalise relations with Peking.

"This July lays bare the counter-revolutionary double-dealing tricks of US imperialism which says one thing and does another," it said. The report noted that it had

## Inflation strategy sought

Washington, August 4 — President Nixon hinted today that he might approve a wage-price control board if he decided it could work effectively against inflation. The President predicted improvement in the economy in the last half of the year and appeared to have moved from a hard line against a so-called incomes policy.

He was concerned about the wage-price spiral and was keeping an "open mind" on the subject, Mr Nixon said. He would move towards a more decisive stage after meetings next month.

At the same time, he indicated that he plans to involve the White House more strongly in negotiations of major labour contracts in a case by case basis.

He has directed his Treasury Secretary, Mr Connally, to bring wage and price negotiations to his attention. "I will use the power of my office to see that these are responsible," he said.

Further wage increases for Government blue collar workers would be rejected. — UPL

## Attempt to curb phenacetin

From HENRI SCHOUPE, Brussels, August 4

Belgian doctors and members of Parliament have mounted a campaign against the free sale of pain-killing drugs containing phenacetin. While the British medical journal "Lancet" reported last week that phenacetin is thought to be primarily responsible for abnormalities in the brain cells, Belgian specialists warn of serious, and often fatal, kidney damage.

They were behind a parliamentary motion, passed last February, which urged the Government to ban the sale of phenacetin drugs without medical prescription, to limit the sale to recognised pharmacists, and to ban all advertising for such drugs. When the Government failed to act, the Belgian Consumers' Union joined the campaign against what it called "the phenacetin scandal," and after the summer recess the Minister of Public Health will again be urged to issue the decree proposed in the parliamentary motion.

A kidney specialist at Louvain University, Dr Paul Micheliens, said: "All progress we have made with transplants and artificial kidneys has been cancelled out by the ravages caused by phenacetin." He conceded that, if used intelligently phenacetin is an

effective and excellent drug, but its abuse, stimulated by massive advertising campaigns, leads to addiction, followed by often fatal damage to the kidneys after 10 or 20 years. He and his assistants at the St Raphael Clinic, at Louvain, treated 138 cases of serious kidney damage during the period 1960-69, and last year he wrote in the Belgian medical journal that two thirds of the cases were due to the regular use, in exaggerated quantities, of either of the two much-publicised Belgian-made drugs. One of them, Mann Powders, claims in press advertisements and on posters that it not only alleviates pain quickly and safely but also restores fitness. The makers even employ a "stable" of professional racing cyclists who, at the racing events so popular in Belgium, appear with the Mann trade name written across their shirts, thus linking the drug with achievement in sport.

Doctors are unanimous that the standard warning which all drugs in this category must carry on the packet ("Do not use for more than 10 days without consulting a doctor") has little or no effect, in view of the huge propaganda made by the two leading brands.

"We recently treated a woman of 25 who, since the age of 12, had taken 10 powders a day," Dr Micheliens said. His colleague at Ghent University, Dr S. Ringoir, reported the case of another woman patient, aged 23, who admitted to averaging 30 powders a week "because that's what our family is used to."

The link between phenacetin (through its derivative paracetamol) and kidney disease was first discovered in Switzerland in the early 50s.

## Dean's acts 'not illegal'

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 4

Mr Ken Jordaan, security police agent who gained the Dean of Johannesburg's friendship to report on his activities, admitted under cross-examination in Pretoria today that, although he had had confidential talks over 18 months with the dean, "of the most dangerous kind," he had never once seen him commit an unlawful act.

He also admitted that the Very Rev Gonville French-Beylitch had never asked him to recruit people, had never given him money, and had never given money for someone else's purpose, "except money to the African National Congress on his own admission."

Mr Sydney Kentridge (for the defence): "Money to buy an artificial leg for a widow or for a member of the organisation?"

Mr Jordaan admitted that he had asked no searching questions of the dean, who is accused of plotting the violent overthrow of the State, because he did not want to "probe too deeply."

Mr Kentridge: "Perhaps if you had asked one or two direct questions this whole bubble of yours would have burst and you would have been out of a job as a police spy?"

Mr Jordaan said: "No, my Lord" when counsel added that his reports were coloured by his initial belief in the dean's guilt. At the start of today's hearing, Mr Kentridge asked for the venue to be changed from Pretoria to Johannesburg, where the dean, his counsel, and most of the witnesses lived.

Counsel said that his client suffered from coronary arteriosclerosis, and with the added strain of travelling the condition could be fatal. The prosecutor, Mr J. H. Libenberg, opposed the application on the ground that it was in the interests of justice to hold the trial in Pretoria. In trials of this kind there were often crowds around the court which could constitute a threat to public peace. Witnesses had been threatened or intimidated, among them Mr Jordaan, he said.

Cross-examined, Mr Jordaan said he had travelled alone by train from Johannesburg to Pretoria for the trial, although he had received threatening telephone calls. Mr Kentridge: "Well, so much for the threats."

The Judge said he would not rule to change the venue but that the application could be presented again if there were a change of circumstances. Mr Kentridge said that the dean had not taken up Mr Jordaan's suggestion that warships be sabotaged or that he (Jordaan) be sent overseas for training.

Later, counsel said: "I think there was an evil spirit looking over your shoulder making you distort what the dean said." Mr Jordaan: "I don't know about evil spirits, my Lord."

Miscellaneous, page 11

## A Lisbon denial

General Antonio de Spínola, governor and military commander of Portuguese Guinea, yesterday denied allegations by neighbouring Guinea concerning an imminent invasion. The United Nations Security Council is to send a commis-

sion to the republic to investigate Guinea's claims that Portugal planned to invade the country to "free mercenaries and other agents" captured in November during the alleged Portuguese-supported attack on Conakry.

General Antonio de Spínola, governor and military commander of Portuguese Guinea, yesterday denied allegations by neighbouring Guinea concerning an imminent invasion. The United Nations Security Council is to send a commis-

# 5% plus!

5% p.a. interest is what you'll earn from a Share Account with Abbey National. Plus absolute security. Plus the fact that Income Tax is paid by Abbey National. That 5% is worth a healthy 8%+ if you had to pay standard rate Income Tax on it yourself. Plus the fact that interest adds up each day, and is paid or credited half-yearly.

Plus the fact that your money is accessible. You can withdraw up to £250 of your savings on demand, without any fuss, whenever you like. More within days. Plus nearly 200 Abbey National Branch Offices throughout the country. So you don't have to go too far to get it. With all these plus factors, that 5%

grows larger in its appeal the more you think of it. Think about making your money work harder for you. Fill in this coupon for a booklet on Share Accounts and Abbey National's other Savings Schemes. Or see your local Branch Manager. But do it soon. Before you lose interest.

## ABBNEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY

Please send me your booklet on Share Accounts and other Savings Schemes.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Abbey National Building Society, Abbey House, Baker Street, London, NW1 6XL. Tel: 01-486 5555

AL/US



# Brain drain from California back to Europe

From JOHN O'CALLAGHAN: Los Angeles, . . . 4

California's population used to grow by 1,000 immigrants a day. Now for the first time, the State is exporting people and expects a net loss this year. By saving the Lockheed TriStar, the American Government has only prevented half unemployment in the Pacific Coast aircraft industry from assuming disastrous proportions.

A quarter of America's aerospace workers live on the West Coast where jobs have gone down from 515,000 in 1967 to 435,000, a drop of nearly 30 per cent. There has been a 16 per cent drop since this time last year. In Seattle, where Boeing has its plant, 105,700 workers in July, 1968, dwindled to 39,400 in May this year, and unemployment is 12 per cent. In Los Angeles local unemployment is 7½ per cent. The upper target limit for unemployment in America is 4 per cent.

About a quarter of those made redundant by reduced defence spending and a bleak future in commercial aviation are highly trained technical workers. Those who came to California as part of the brain drain from Europe are going back. Germany has vacancies for its own nationals, and for Americans too. Secor Browne, chairman of the American Civil Aeronautics Board, said last week: "Other Governments are buying our brains and therefore our technology."

Most of the displaced men are not leaving the State. Almost all are cushioned for between six and nine months by payments from voluntary contributory schemes but after the

effect has worn off a skilled engineer drops from \$120-a-week to \$26-a-week.

At the moment courses in law and creative writing are filled to overflowing according to Mr. Kaye Kiddoo, Lockheed's labour director. "We are just beginning to feel the first big hurt in unemployment," he said. Cuts in employment have lagged behind falling business. Last year's drop in business was only 5 per cent but 15 per cent of the workers lost their jobs.

Those not embarking on study are taking ordinary clerical jobs in the hope that, as so often in the past, the aerospace industry will pick up. But Mr. Kiddoo, a believer in the cyclical character of international crises likely to induce more Government defence spending, says he has no better prospect than that business will soon level out at about present figures. Lockheed thinks that civil aviation will grow at 10 per cent a year in this decade, as compared to the exceptional 14 per cent in the Sixties.

Those dismissed by Lockheed are warned that it might be better to make a radical change. In Los Angeles a group called Task Force for the reemployment of Engineers has started giving advice to men, hitherto the élite in a seller's

market, on the skills of finding and securing a new job — and they are having to be taught how to write a career synopsis.

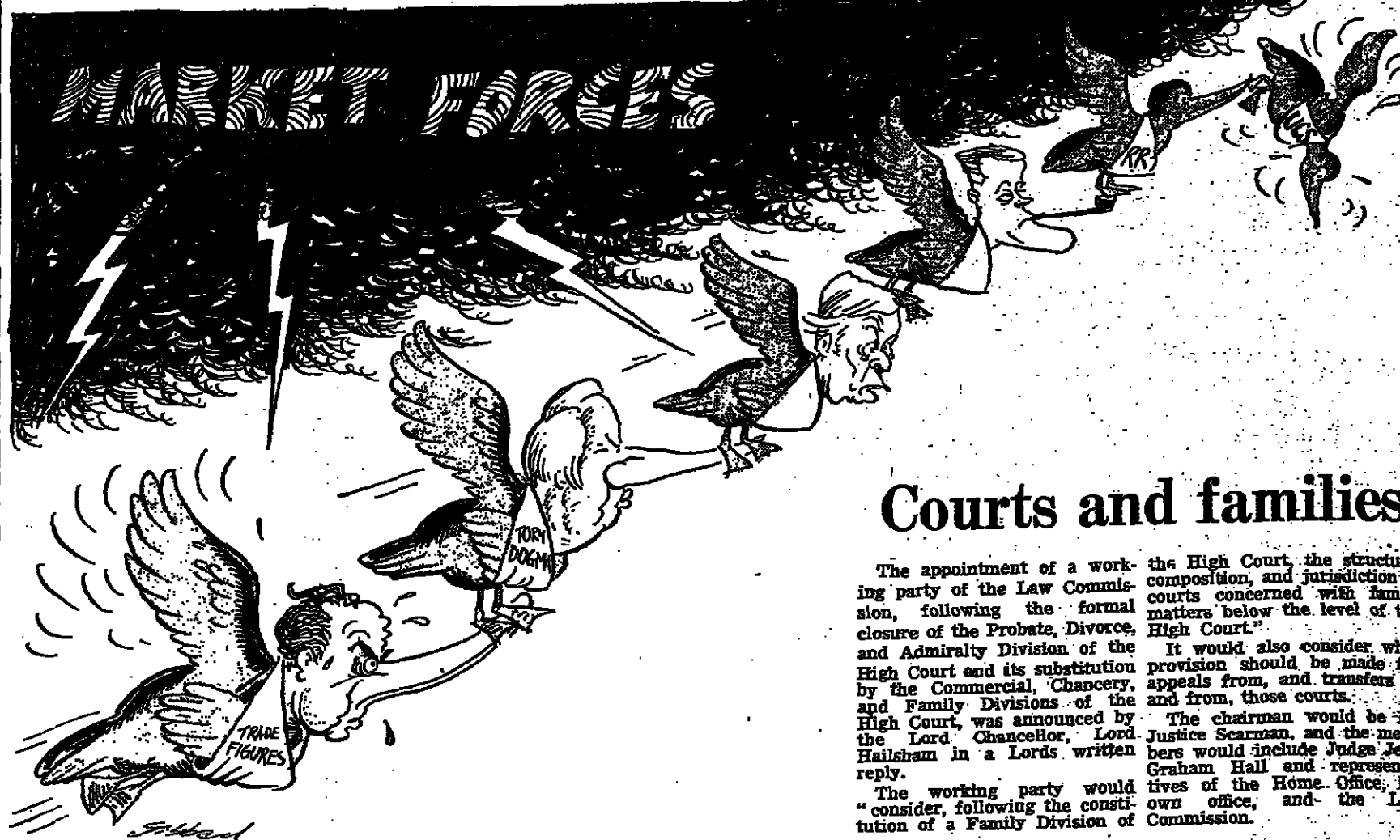
Employers are said to look askance here at aircraft workers for being overpaid, and inbred. Whatever truth there is in this — very little in Lockheed's opinion — the industry has now lost so much of its glamour that enrolments for aeronautical and allied engineering places at universities have dropped substantially.

For the West Coast the signs and portents are gloomy, and new. The area's ability to sustain serious unemployment has never been tested, and its whole free-way based infrastructure is geared to nothing but affluence.

So alarming has the situation become that the unions at Lockheed have allowed the ending of their three-year contracts to go by unremarked. When the loan guarantee came through the Senate this week the president of the machinists' union rang Lockheed and said: "All right, you've got the \$100 millions to pay us higher wages: What are you going to do about paying for the aircraft?"

"We think," said Dr. Harry Biedermann, Lockheed's senior economist, "that he was

## PARLIAMENT



## Corfield will publish Rolls summary

The Minister for Aerospace, Mr. Frederick Corfield, told the Commons yesterday that he was prepared to publish the summary of the report prepared by the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation on the Rolls-Royce Company in 1969-70 — the summary which had been made available to the public in the previous Government and to himself.

He added that he was prepared to make the whole report available to the departmental inquiry and, later, he told Mr. Frank O'Sullivan (C, Woking), that he would give some consideration to the possibility of making the full text available.

Mr. Corfield had been asked by Mr. Edward Bishop (Lab., Newark) to make a statement on the Rolls-Royce situation. He said some 30,000 or more people at Rolls-Royce and its supplier firms could now expect to continue work on the RB211 engine, provided notification was received as expected from the United States.

He was awaiting notification from the US Administration that it was prepared to give the guarantee to Lockheed of up to \$250 millions, which the US Administration considered sufficient to carry out the TriStar project. He was also awaiting Lockheed's confirmation of orders from airline customers.

"Rolls-Royce will still have work to do in developing engines for the TriStar," he added. "But we shall all be set on a course aimed at completing the project."

"We hope the aircraft will enter into service with many world airlines who will recognise its merits and the House will, I am sure, wish the project every success."

**Pleasure**  
Mr. Bishop said the House would share the pleasure at such a statement being made, and express appreciation of the United States Administration in saving not only 30,000 British jobs but hundreds of thousands of American jobs as well.

He went on: "Following the disclosures this morning, will you tell the House why it took the Government nine months before they reluctantly, and finally, came forward to nationalise Rolls-Royce following the failure of private enterprise?"

"What safeguards will be taken now following the seckling of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation, which acted as a watchdog to ensure the continuing viability of Rolls-Royce?"

Mr. Corfield: "The nationalisation, if that is the right word, was announced at the same time as the collapse of

Rolls-Royce and not after nine months. As far as the IRC is concerned, whatever other merits it may have had, it was not the ideal organisation for the watchdog capacity you have in mind."

Mr. John Boyd-Carpenter (C, Kingston-upon-Thames) said: "So that this House may fully understand the background and responsibilities in this whole difficult matter, will you now publish the 1969 IRC report which, thanks to the diligence of the subcommittee, we now know is in your files and the arguments against publication of it are no longer valid."

Mr. Corfield: "I cannot agree that the argument is no longer valid. I think this would undermine the confidentiality of other IRC reports. Having seen this sort of report there may not be changes of mind," he added.

"I am immensely optimistic but I cannot give a guarantee."

Mr. Peter Horden (C, Hordsham) asked: "How is it that the IRC came to present a report to Mr. Benn in which it said millions and millions of pounds would be needed by Rolls-Royce and, in their view, it could not be a viable entity, and he took no action to set this right?"

"How can Mr. Benn appear in this House on this subject in

**Congratulations**  
The Shadow Trade and Industry Minister, Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, congratulated the Government on the success of negotiations, and on its decision to make further sums of public money available to the nationalised Rolls-Royce for the completion of the RB211. He went on: "Will you confirm that, by concluding this agreement, you are taking a tremendous risk with public money, as the outcome of it depends on many factors outside the Government's control, including the continuing viability of Lockheed?"

Mr. Corfield: "I would point out, and it is relevant to remember, that a very substantial contribution is being made by the British taxpayer. Projects of this sort do involve risk, particularly when one is dealing with a firm whose financial soundness is in question."

Mr. Peter Rost (C, Derby S.E.) said some of the "juicier tidbits" appeared to have been leaked out from the IRC's confidential report on Rolls-Royce.

He asked: "Would you urgently consider publishing the White Paper on the Rolls-Royce case because some of my constituents may well be under suspicion? It would be grossly unfair if the sort of rumours that are being spread about the responsibility for the collapse of Rolls-Royce might fall on innocent parties."

Mr. Corfield: "If your definition of 'juicy' is corresponding to mine, I can find very little confirmation of juicier tidbits in the report. I am prepared to publish the summary which was officially made available to the previous Government and to myself."

Mr. Corfield said the House

should bear in mind that there was a departmental inquiry. "I made it clear previously that I am prepared to make the whole report available to them," he said.

Mr. Phillip Whitehead (Lab., Derby N.) asked the Minister to say that there would be further redundancies in the Derby engine division. He also wanted some scheme to allow worker shareholders to transfer, on par, to the new company whose profitability and viability had been assured.

Mr. Corfield said redundancy figures given in his statement were taken from figures supplied by Rolls-Royce. "Obviously one cannot give an absolute guarantee in projects of this sort that there may not be changes of mind," he added.

"I am immensely optimistic but I cannot give a guarantee."

Mr. Peter Horden (C, Hordsham) asked: "How is it that the IRC came to present a report to Mr. Benn in which it said millions and millions of pounds would be needed by Rolls-Royce and, in their view, it could not be a viable entity, and he took no action to set this right?"

"How can Mr. Benn appear in this House on this subject in

**Grants for advertising attractions of Scotland**  
The Under-Secretary, Scottish Office, Mr. Alec Buchanan, said the Government was to increase grants for advertising the attractions of Scotland to industrialists in Europe because of the employment situation and the pressing need for industrial investment.

He said detailed plans were being prepared by the committee under Lord Taylor which had been established with the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

Grants for carrying out the

**Shipping credits up**  
Government credit guarantees for British shipowners building in this country have been extended by £300 millions, to a total of £1,000 millions. It is claimed these will be sufficient to cover all home orders placed for the next five years.

This was announced in the Commons yesterday by Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Under-Secretary, Industry, in a written reply. He said that arrangements to provide the additional finance were being discussed with the banks.

He appealed to union leaders to take the places which would be there for them on the CIR.

"While this legislation is on the Statute Book, it would not just be in the national interest, but in the interest of trade unions, and their members that they should participate in the bodies involved," he added.

"Even within the framework of this legislation, which they so deeply dislike, the CIR itself is given no direct powers. That is deliberate. I shall hope that the vast majority of cases which go to the CIR will go through their normal voluntary machinery."

It has very deliberately been denied any teeth, any powers of compulsion. It is still a body in inquiry report and persuasion."

Mr. John Fraser (Lab., Northwood) said the reason trade unions with the CIR was that it was inextricably linked with the working of the industrial court, and with the legal paraphernalia which trade unions find repugnant. The Lords amendments were agreed without a division.

## Courts and families

The appointment of a working party of the Law Commission, following the formal closure of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court and its substitution by the Commercial, Chancery, and Family Divisions of the High Court, was announced by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham in a Lords written reply.

The working party would consider, following the constitution of a Family Division of

the High Court, the structure, composition, and jurisdiction of courts concerned with family matters below the level of the High Court.

It would also consider what provision should be made for appeals from, and transfers to, and from, those courts.

The chairman would be a Justice of the Peace, and the members would include Judge J. Graham Hall and representatives of the Home Office, the Law Commission, and the Law Society.

## Airborne cat keeps its cool

From our Correspondent

Geneva, August 4  
A very cool American cat, coloured white, yellow, and grey, has just had a free 12,000-mile trip in a DC-8 jet.

The cat — really a 6-month-old kitten — was coiled up in a ground air-conditioning tube leading into a Swiss jet at O'Hare airport, Chicago.

When mechanics turned the system on, the kitten was sucked into the plane's cooling unit. It went from Chicago to Zurich on to Monrovia in Liberia, and back to Zurich.

"I kept hearing something meowing," the pilot said. "We looked everywhere without success. Only when we got to Zurich did the mechanics finally locate it."

"Luckily for its sake, we had no need for the air conditioning system during the three days. Had I switched it on it would have certainly died."

The cool kitten has been adopted by a family whose head works at Kloten airport, Zurich, and it has been named "Jumbo."

## New Greek law to control the press

Athens, August 4

The military regime in Greece has proposed legislation to set up a Council of Honour which will have disciplinary powers over Greek and foreign journalists. The council will be composed of a judge, and representative each of the journalists and Newspaper Owners' Association. The council will have the right among other powers, to forbid journalists to practise their profession.

The draft law said that all foreign correspondents should have as their guide the interests of the Greek people and the Greek nation when reporting news from Greece.

Correspondents should abide by Greek Christian tradition. A

security council should check on their loyalty to the State. These provisions would enable the Government to refuse accreditation to certain journalists and allow it to expel foreign correspondents criticising the regime.

Mr. George Georgalas, Under-Secretary for Press and Propaganda, asked today how the Government could expect foreign correspondents in Greece to comply. He replied that this was a matter to be discussed between the Government and the journalists' associations. The Greek Journalists' Association and the Foreign Press Association of Greece have summoned special meetings to consider the draft law.

Reuter.

## House vote bans aid to Pakistan

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 4

The House of Representatives voted against providing further foreign aid to Pakistan or Greece until they reform their ways. To qualify again, the Greek junta will have to restore parliamentary democracy and Pakistan will have to end its oppression of the Bengali people and permit refugees who have fled to India to return to their homes.

Aid of \$220 millions had been sought for Pakistan and \$118 millions for Greece to cover the year which began on July 1.

The House did, however, leave a loophole through which aid could still be furnished to Greece — if President Nixon affirmed that "overriding requirements of the national security of the United States" are involved.

The Nixon Administration does not appear to regard the military regime in Athens with any great disfavour. It also claims to fear that a military-political vacuum might be created, into which Russia might move, if all US aid were stopped.

But Mr. Nixon could not lightly invoke the national security requirements of the US

to continue the flow of aid. He would have to give with some fairly solid evidence.

The Republican leader in the House said yesterday that the Administration would not object to the ban on further aid to Greece in view of the national security escape clause.

The Foreign Aid Bill which the House has now passed, with the conditional ban on aid to Greece and Pakistan, provides for \$1,370 millions in economic aid and \$2,020 millions in military aid. The bulk of the Bill rests largely in the hands of Senator Fulbright and Mr. Laird, the Defence Secretary.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which Senator Fulbright is chairman, has tentatively refused to authorise any foreign aid until Mr. Laird makes available to it the document containing the Pentagon's plan for foreign military aid over the next five years. Mr. Laird has always, in the past, refused to let Congress see these five-year plans.

**New British engineers for bridge**  
From our Correspondent

Melbourne, August 4  
A new consortium of engineers led by the British firm of Redpath Dorman Long will be appointed to finish the West Gate Bridge here, scene of the October disaster in which 35 men lost their lives. The firm built the Sydney Harbour bridge in 1931.

The new bridge is now expected to be completed early in 1973 at a cost of about £30 millions, more than £5 millions over the original estimate.

The project's general manager, Mr. C. A. Wilson, said here today that a totally different technique from that employed before the accident would be used.

Previously, each of the spans, nearly 400 ft long, was prefabricated on the ground and jacked into position. Now they will be cantilevered from each of the concrete piers.

Discussing future actions in the light of the royal commission's report on the disaster yesterday, Mr. Oscar Meyer, chairman of the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority, said that consideration would be given to trying to recover money from Freeman, Fox and Partners, the designers and consulting engineers.

Whether Freeman Fox would be kept on as consulting engineers was "a matter for review," he said. If money were demanded of the firm it would be on the basis of professional indemnity.

Mr. Meyer added that, in his opinion, some of the options of the royal commissioners were exaggerated.

An independent inquiry into the accident is now being carried out for the authority by Mr. J. W. Roderick, professor of civil engineering at Sydney University and Professor Karl Rolk of West Germany.

An abridged version of the interim report by the Technical Committee on Steel Box Girder Bridges will be published within the next few weeks, said Mr. Walker, Secretary for the Environment, in a written Commons reply.

"Abridgement has been necessary to exclude material either supplied in confidence to the committee or bearing on current litigation," he said.

## Carr 'at war' with unions

Beginning the last day of Commons debate on Lords amendments to the Industrial Relations Bill, the Employment Secretary, Mr. Robert Carr, said acceptance of the amendments would mean that the Bill would be able to cover industrial bargaining at all levels.

The amendments, being considered together, included one on the role of the Commission on Industrial Relations in determining the continuing viability of Rolls-Royce.

Mr. Carr said that, in his opinion, some of the options of the royal commissioners were exaggerated.

An independent inquiry into the accident is now being carried out for the authority by Mr. J. W. Roderick, professor of civil engineering at Sydney University and Professor Karl Rolk of West Germany.

An abridged version of the interim report by the Technical Committee on Steel Box Girder Bridges will be published within the next few weeks, said Mr. Walker, Secretary for the Environment, in a written Commons reply.

"Abridgement has been necessary to exclude material either supplied in confidence to the committee or bearing on current litigation," he said.

ments related to the exercise by the CIR of powers derived via the National Industrial Relations Court. They had objected to the CIR being yoked to that court.

Mr. Carr had "declared war" on the trade unions and the TUC was confronted with a hostile state. The amendments were a straight concession to the employers.

Mr. Walker went on: "Mr. Carr has chosen to acquiesce in demands of the industrial Canutes, the dinosaurs, over an attempt to preserve an unreal and meaningless status quo, and it cannot be done."

The old centralised bargaining system, based on national negotiations covering the whole of industry, had been overtaken by the reality of the more meaningful negotiations at factory level.

Mr. Carr, intervening, said that apparently the official Opposition policy now was for "chucking all national bargaining out of the window."

The Government had no wish to stop the movement towards more effective, orderly, and stable local bargaining, rather than tie the hands of the CIR too closely, they should set up an industrially-sophisticated body and leave it to use its

## PERSONAL

THE CHARGE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS in the PERSONAL column is 10p per line (including VAT) for the first two days, 5p per line thereafter. For longer runs, special rates apply. For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**MARRIAGE AND ADVICE BUREAU**  
Birmingham, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oxford, Plymouth, Southampton, Swansea, Wolverhampton. For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**YORKSHIRE MARRIAGE BUREAU**  
Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Wakefield. For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**WELSH MARRIAGE BUREAU**  
Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, Merthyr Tydfil. For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**SCOTLAND MARRIAGE BUREAU**  
Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee. For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**IRELAND MARRIAGE BUREAU**  
Dublin, Cork, Galway, Limerick. For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**ASSEMBLY MARRIAGE BUREAU**  
London, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oxford, Plymouth, Southampton, Swansea, Wolverhampton. For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**MEET PEOPLE, MAKE FRIENDS**  
For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**WANTED TO FIND NEW FRIENDS**  
For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**WANTED TO FIND NEW FRIENDS**  
For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**WANTED TO FIND NEW FRIENDS**  
For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**WANTED TO FIND NEW FRIENDS**  
For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**WANTED TO FIND NEW FRIENDS**  
For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**WANTED TO FIND NEW FRIENDS**  
For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to the Guardian at 21 John Street, London W.C.2. (Telephone: 01-253 2222). For details, see the advertising section on page 10.

**BIRTHS**  
On August 4, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On August 3, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.

**BIRTHS**  
On August 4, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On August 3, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.

**BIRTHS**  
On August 4, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On August 3, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.

**BIRTHS**  
On August 4, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On August 3, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.

**BIRTHS**  
On August 4, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On August 3, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.

**BIRTHS**  
On August 4, at St. Andrew's, London, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith.



## HOME NEWS

هكذا من الأخبار

## Stronger protection for citizen against State power urged

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Stronger protection for the individual against the power of the State and its subordinate organisations is recommended in a report published yesterday by the select Committee on the Ombudsman, of which Mr Michael Stewart, the Labour member for Fulham, is chairman. The committee insists, although the Government

## family

The committee also objects to the exclusion from the Commissioner's jurisdiction of complaints against action by a regional hospital board, a board of governors of a teaching hospital, a hospital management committee or by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

## ama

A difference between the committee and the Home Office as arisen over the rules by which prisoners may seek legal advice. The former Ombudsman, Sir Edmund Compton, who had already been referred to the House.

## Press 'headache' for Ombudsman

THE FORMER Ombudsman, Sir Edmund Compton, has the only reasonable complaint that the publicity his office has got while in office was "a headache". He also received a "bad press", he told the Commons select committee which supervises the Ombudsman's activities.

## forces fi

He and his office were under constant pressure in two forms - "go public". First, it was suggested the department should go out to attract more publicity. Only if there was more publicity, it was said, would more people come to the Ombudsman and add to its effectiveness.

## 6 miles

of Lord C. The other pressure was to use the Ombudsman's office to help the Secretary of State publish individual results.

## oast-line

Lords. There was much publicity to complete interest in this, according to the committee, especially in cases where something wrong had been found. But the Act said the committee had to report to MPs, and not to the public.

## Murder flat: three sent for trial

Four people - three of them women - were cleared yesterday of conspiracy to break into a flat where a woman had been strangled, but three of them were sent for trial on other charges.

## No bias by BBC man

The BBC said yesterday that a producer, who is an unpaid worker for an abortion advisory service, has been cleared of alleged bias in items about abortion.

## The World Tonight

Mr Keith Hindell was accused of bias by Mr Martin Mears, general secretary of the anti-abortion movement called "Life: Save the Unborn Child".

## The World Tonight

Mr Mears claimed that people inquiring about abortion were given Mr Hindell's name and telephone number at Broadcasting House.

## The World Tonight

The BBC said: "The Corporation is satisfied that his private activities in no way affected programme content, that he was not involved in medical judgments, and was not a publicity man for Pregnancy Advisory Services."

## Captain of all he grows

CAPTAIN FRED GRAHAM loves his plants so much that he could not bear to be parted from them when he was posted to Belfast. So he packed his 12 prize fuchsias in the back of a Land-Rover before leaving Farnborough.

In Belfast he found room for his plants in the yard of Springfield Road police station. The only suitable site was the chief inspector's parking space, so the inspector's car was moved.

Captain Graham was tending his plants in the yard one day when a satchel containing 20lb. of gelignite was thrown into the police station. The explosion blew down the wall.

"Imagine the heart-break of surveying the scene," Captain Graham writes in his fuchsia club's newsletter. His prize plants were battered.

But he refused to be beaten and hopes to have two of the plants ready for the Guildford show next month. "The rest seem to be showing a remarkable recovery."

## New secretary

Mr Edouard Le Maistre, aged 32, a Channel Islander, has been appointed secretary of the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioners for Administration, House of Commons Paper No. 513, price 80p.

Leader comment, page 10

## 'Naga rebel' fights deportation order

A man who claims to have been a Naga freedom fighter was yesterday recommended for deportation under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, in spite of arguments that the Act may not apply to Nagaland and that he may face imprisonment or death on his return.

Mr Alan Stephenson, stipendiary magistrate at West London court, fined Lekhsan Rulva Shimray £50 for uttering a forged passport and recommended him for deportation.

Mr Frank Jarvis, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, told the court that the Home Office would not rush the deportation of Mr Shimray but that a recommendation would be given both the Home Office and

By our own Reporter

the defendant time to investigate his status.

Mr Shimray entered Britain in March after travelling overland from India on a forged British passport. He later gave himself up and admitted the passport offence.

At an earlier hearing it was argued that if he was deported to India he might face imprisonment or the death penalty as a former freedom fighter in Nagaland.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, for the defendant, asked for an adjournment on the grounds that the Commonwealth Immigrants Act lays the burden of evidence on the defendant, where it is claimed that the

individual in question is not a Commonwealth citizen. The court should therefore give him and his client more time to collect such evidence.

The issue, he went on, was whether or not Nagaland was a State of India. He would argue that Nagaland had never been under British sovereignty and therefore under the terms of the Indian Independence Act, had never been part of the Union of India.

Mr Blom-Cooper also argued that the magistrate had given no ruling on the question of whether Mr Shimray was a Commonwealth citizen.

After the hearing, he said it might be appropriate to bring an action in the High Court to clarify the status of Nagas.

## Radio 1 pops up at night

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

The pop music channel Radio One is to broadcast at night for the first time this autumn. There will be two hours of "progressive" pop on VHF starting at 10 p.m. on weekdays.

At present Radio One loses its identity and merges with Radio Two at 7 p.m. on weekdays.

Radio One cannot at the moment be received well enough on medium wave at night. The switch to VHF will improve the reception and will, by the end of next year, allow some Radio One pop to be broadcast on stereo.

"More immediately," the BBC says, "this new development means that Radio One can put on more progressive and adventurous pop music at a time that is convenient for the audience."

To make up the time, Radio One's separation from Radio Two will end an hour earlier on weekdays and two hours earlier on Sundays. It would have cost £5 millions and taken between five and 10 years for the BBC to set up a separate VHF frequency for Radio One.

## Queen Mother 71

The Queen Mother, who was 71 yesterday, spent the day at Clarence House, her London home.

## Now we can take you away to the romantic East and beyond.

Three times a week: from London through Rome, Bahrain and Bombay to Singapore . . . and then on to Australia. It's one of the fastest routes there is.

From Singapore we can whisk you away to Bali, Bangkok, Brunei, Colombo, Djakarta, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Manila, Medan, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney, Taipei and Tokyo, and a whole host of fascinating towns in East and West Malaysia.



We offer you more of the East than any other airline flying out of Europe.

We've been flying for 24 years (almost ten of those with jets). We use Boeing 707s for our longer international flights, Boeing 737s for shorter regional routes.

And gorgeous stewardesses on all our aircraft.

Our girls start their training about the time they leave the cradle. Naturally, because back home in our corner of the world there's a tradition of gentle attentiveness and courtesy. To them a stewardess training school is more like a finishing school: when our girls smile, they mean it.

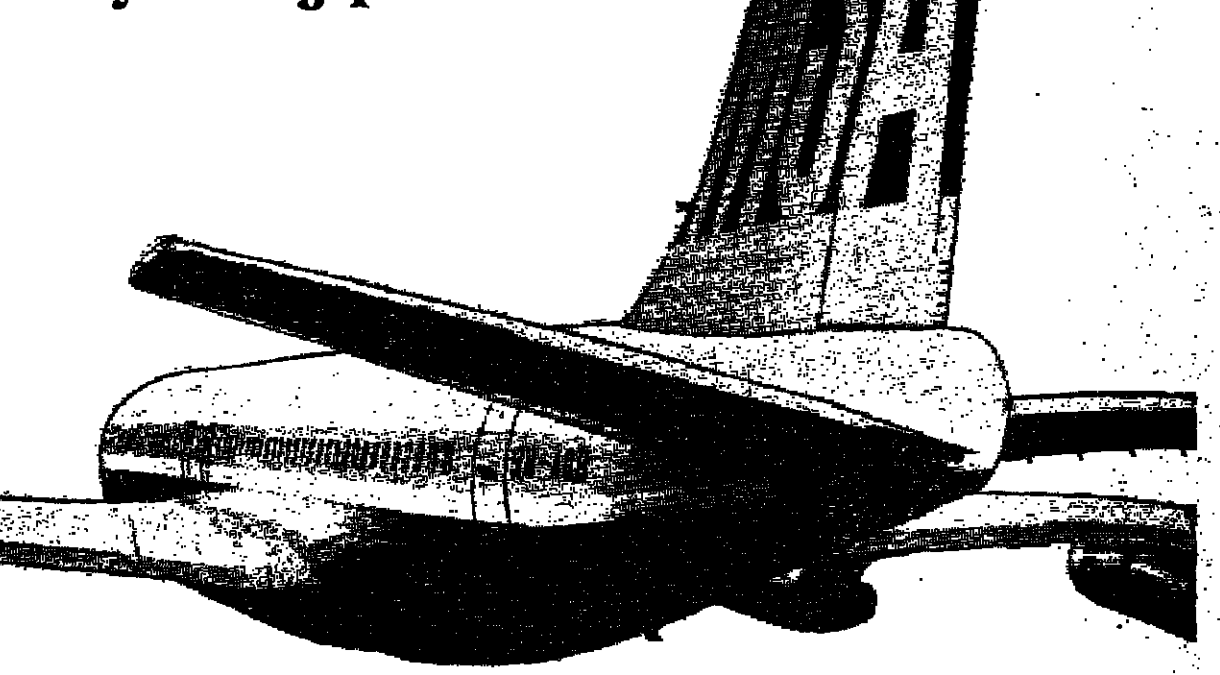


We also give you in-flight music, a sensible departure time from Heathrow (a pleasant lunch is the first treat in store), and a relaxing stopover in Singapore if you're going through to Sydney. With time for sightseeing and duty-free shopping!

We fly out of London at 1.10 in the afternoon on Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

For reservations, contact your Travel Agent or MSA, 136 Regent Street, London W1. Telephone: 01-734 5531/4777.

## Malaysia-Singapore Airlines



Serving over 50 centres in Europe, the East and Australia. In association with Air India, BOAC and QANTAS.



## ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADRIAN (1936 7311) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME

SHOW BOAT  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
KERN & HAMMERSTEIN

ALWYN (1971 2 London Season)  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

THE MOUSETRAP  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

SAILOR BEWARE!  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

AMBAASSADE (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

## THEATRES

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ROYAL COURT (1936 1371) Ev. 7.30.  
Mus. Thr. at 3.30, Sat. at 4.0.  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

## Hippies 'sell themselves to Afghans

Dennis Barker on a report about the price paid for hashish

English hippies in Afghanistan are prostituting themselves and their girlfriends in exchange for hashish, according to a report for the Anti-Slavery Society published yesterday.

"I have seen young Englishmen begging like dogs for scraps of bread and hashish. Disdain, contempt, and scorn are in the eyes of the Afghans, and rightly so," Mr. Peter Willey, a senior housemaster at Wellington College, Berkshire says in the report. But the Afghans, Mr. Willey said, last night that the report was silly.

Mr. Willey gives a warning of "two evils," slavery and narcotics, which, by acting together, are destroying not only the lives of the Afghans but tens of thousands of young men and women all over western Europe and North America. He writes of "sinister situation capable of infinite expansion with appalling consequences."

After a long period of research in Afghanistan, during which he claims he was harassed by the security police and shot at, Mr. Willey concluded that many European hippies were "gradually disintegrating physically, morally, and spiritually in the sun-drenched squares that reek of death and decay, or in sordid tawdry lodging houses."

"I cannot forget the sight of these purposeless, drifting young men and women, all too often from our own country, who through their own folly, weakness, or adverse circumstances have become dependent on scraps of food, contemptuous charity, and a daily supply of hashish or other narcotics provided often by Afghans who treat them as weird human pawns."

Mr. Willey suggests that if it were not for the illicit narcotics trade, the whole economy of Afghanistan would collapse. It is Britain's main supplier. He says that anyone who doubts that hashish is addictive should go to Kandahar, Herat, Kabul, or Mazari Sharif, where the drug is sold in ever-increasing quantities to well-educated young people, often desperately ill with hepatitis

and malnutrition, who had allowed themselves to become hooked.

"The Golden Road to Samarkand, Nepal, Chitral, and Katmandu has become a sere and dusty, calvary leading to ruin," he says. "The hippies who have set out with their dreams and fantasies of reaching an illusory promised land have become broken, smashed, and empty, like so many garbage cans. Such is the effect of hashish."

Embassies largely disowned the hippies and could do no more than send them back home by the shortest and cheapest route. But many became drifters and thieves. There were no psychiatric or addiction centres to help them.

The Foreign Office said last night that only six young people in difficulties in Afghanistan had been helped home by the direct intervention of London this year. But there could be

others who were helped by the consulate on the spot. "We cannot round them up. If they want to go there, taking drugs, I do not think there is much we can do about it." There had been no protest from the Afghans, authorities.

Selling narcotics is not illegal in Afghanistan. Initiatives by the British agencies of the United Nations-Narcotic Drugs Commission and International Narcotics Control Board described Mr. Willey's report as "exaggerated that it is not even considering. It was silly to talk holding people in bondage."

But hippies had become an increasing nuisance. "We are at a loss, is a free country and our borders are always open to genuine travellers. It is difficult to differentiate."

The matter had been discussed in the Afghan Parliament and relations had been tightened up to ensure that visitors had adequate funds before they came in.

## A level grades inconsistent

BY OUR EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

Injustice and misunderstanding has occurred because it has been wrongly assumed that A-level grades can be regarded as equivalent in different subjects, and that they remain roughly the same over the years. This is the burden of a skillful piece of statistical research which is the current issue of "Higher Education Review."

Mr. Richard Wort, a maths teacher at King's College School, Wimbledon, London, has analysed sixth form entrants at one selective school over two five-year periods. This shows considerable disparities in the IQ level of the teenagers taking different A-level subjects. The most extreme differences are between an IQ average of 144.5 in geography and economics in 1967-72, and 116.7 in 1967-71, and 156.5 in double subject maths (157.5 in 1967-71).

"Of course, the pass rates at A-level vary between subjects—but not according to the distribution of intelligence of the candidates," he writes. "We must assume that some subjects are consistently easier than others. Nor does the quality of entrants remain constant over the years."

He argues that, because of the grading system adopted at A-level, the introduction of the extra candidates of below the former average standards lowered the standards of all grades.

"The increase in the numbers of sixth-form candidates has occurred mainly at the lower end of the ability range, and the effect has been, first, to increase the numbers taking the easier subjects and, second, to lower the standards."

He argues that, because of the grading system adopted at A-level, the introduction of the extra candidates of below the former average standards lowered the standards of all grades.

He argues that, because of the grading system adopted at A-level, the introduction of the extra candidates of below the former average standards lowered the standards of all grades.

He argues that, because of the grading system adopted at A-level, the introduction of the extra candidates of below the former average standards lowered the standards of all grades.

He argues that, because of the grading system adopted at A-level, the introduction of the extra candidates of below the former average standards lowered the standards of all grades.

He argues that, because of the grading system adopted at A-level, the introduction of the extra candidates of below the former average standards lowered the standards of all grades.

He argues that, because of the grading system adopted at A-level, the introduction of the extra candidates of below the former average standards lowered the standards of all grades.

He argues that, because of the grading system adopted at A-level, the introduction of the extra candidates of below the former average standards lowered the standards of all grades.

He argues that, because of the grading system adopted at A-level, the introduction of the extra candidates of below the former average standards lowered the standards of all grades.

of some subjects more than others. "There was no attempt to relate grades at the time of the Robbins report, and so the subjects started off at different levels. The exams are usually well marked on a subject basis, but the grading system has made the subject A-levels grades unrelated, and the divergence of the grade levels has increased during the sixties."

Mr. Wort goes on to suggest that this underlying unreliability of the A-level, although grade equivalence between subjects is generally assumed for university entry purposes—has led to false conclusions about a swing from science.

The desire to obtain A-level passes has created an increase of candidates at the lower end of the possible IQ range. Few of the extra candidates would be good science or mathematics candidates and so they have been directed into other courses.

In some schools there is a shortage of good mathematics and science teachers.

"These are two reasons for the increased number of candidates taking some non-scientific courses, but it is wrong to talk about a swing away from science, as the proportion of boys with suitable IQs taking science has probably not fallen except in schools where the teaching staff is inadequate. With the large age groups, the number of pupils with suitable intelligence for science courses will increase."

Mr. Wort makes the unpopular suggestion that A-level gradings should be mutually adjusted on the basis of sample IQ tests of candidates in different subjects. He claims that in some subjects A-level is now too easy





# Abortions up by 28,000 in 12 months

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

More than 80,000 legal abortions were carried out in England last year, according to the annual report of the Department of Health and Social Security, published yesterday.

The figure, 80,723, represents an increase of more than 28,000 over 1969. Fifty-five per cent were carried out in National Health hospitals.

Expenditure on the health and welfare services for England in 1970-1 is estimated at £1,919 millions. In 1969-70 it was £1,851 millions.

About 248 million prescriptions were dispensed in 1970 at a total cost of £166 millions. Of the total dispensed during the year, 133 million were free of charge.

The average number of patients to each doctor fell during the year by 17 to 2,478. The total number of dentists in service increased by 175 to 10,428.

By the end of the year, more than three million people in England were receiving fluoridated water.

The number of families and persons in temporary accommodation in England increased last year by 133 families and 2,629 persons over 1969. The largest increase was in Greater London.

The number of in-patients treated was 5,012,000, compared with 4,989,000 in 1969. The total number of admissions to NHS hospitals was shorter in 1970, 1970, than in 1969—526,000 compared with 532,400.

## Signs of the Welsh tunes

THE chairman of the Welsh Language Society, the pop singer Dafydd Iwan—who is at present under suspended sentence for conspiring to interfere with English-language road signs—and the Chief Constable of the Dyfed-Powys Constabulary, Mr Ronald Jones, will be getting together today at the national eisteddfod at Bangor when both will be initiated into the Gorsedd of Bards.

It was in the Dyfed-Powys police area that Mr Iwan was committed for trial with other leaders of the Welsh Language Society over the road signs conspiracy. Mr Justice Morris, who gave Mr Iwan and the others suspended sentences at Swansea Assizes in May, is also a white-robed Bard but is not expected to attend today's ceremony. Mr Iwan's citation for the honour refers to his "unyielding loyalty to the Welsh language."

Throughout the week successive presidents of the day have either obliquely or directly given their tacit support to the Welsh Language Society's aims. Yesterday was no exception. Dr Edward Rees, former director of Education for Denbighshire, and former principal of the Normal College, Bangor, said that the only way to ensure the future of the Welsh language was to give it dignity and status in every sphere of life.

That is the meaning of the campaign for road signs in Welsh, the visible dignity and honour it has the right to, in its own country. Signs, however, were only a beginning. The slogan should be "Beyond the signs." If all Welsh parents pledged themselves to teach their children the Welsh language would live.

The eisteddfod still reserves its highest honours and most colourful ceremonies for its poets, in spite of the fact that the emphasis has been on the spoken word. The eisteddfod has moved from poetry to prose. Yesterday the Prose Medal was awarded to Mr Iwan Williams, aged 47, a headmaster from Conway. He wrote a novel based on the history of an eleventh-century Welsh prince, Gruffudd ap Cynan.

During a ceremony which is almost indecently rushed compared with the pomp and prestige of the Crown and Chair competitions, one of the adjudicators, Mr Islwyn Ffowc Elis, said nine authors had submitted novels. Their language and diction left much to be desired but all were readable and worthy of publication. However, it was by a majority vote that the national eisteddfod's highest office.

The new Archdruid of Wales will be Mr Brinley Richards of Maesteg, the first solicitor to be elected to the national eisteddfod's highest office.

Mr Richards will be Mr Brinley Richards of Maesteg, the first solicitor to be elected to the national eisteddfod's highest office.

Mr Richards will be Mr Brinley Richards of Maesteg, the first solicitor to be elected to the national eisteddfod's highest office.



Four lion cubs named Leon, Leonie, Lottie, and Liza, faced the public for the first time at London Zoo yesterday. They were born in June and are the fifth litter of Kim. The father is Singh.

## Better results from ESN schools, says teacher

An appeal that educationists should "for heaven's sake be fair" to educationally subnormal schools and their pupils was made yesterday by Mrs E. A. Kraft, a senior London headmistress.

Mrs Kraft, of Meadow ESN school, Wandsworth, said that recent controversy over testing the intelligence of immigrant children was giving parents a most misleading impression that these schools were being used as "cheap dumping grounds for unwanted black children."

She said that the Department of Education and Science last month had disproportionately high numbers of immigrant children being classified ESN.

An image of ESN schools as "silly schools" for low-grade mental defectives, was being reinforced in parent's minds, she said, although this should have been dispelled by the 1964 Education Act.

Mrs Kraft said these schools are providing "easily the best education on a lot of scores" for children with difficulties in learning. They had access to more money, more staff, and more audio-visual resources than other schools, and in the

By our Education Staff

case of her school could offer "almost a tutorial system."

In fact, they tended to produce friendlier, better adjusted, and more hopeful children than the overcrowded remedial classes in secondary schools. "I walked past one comprehensive the other day and it was hard to find an unbroken window," she said. "The unrest in so many of these big schools is caused by the sacrifice of below-average children to an examination system."

A non-exam system looks after this type of child much better. When they come to us from secondary school, one of the habits we have to get them out of is pathetically pretending to know things they don't know."

The department's report said IQ tests, which measured performance but not potential, were capable of mistaking cultural and linguistic problems for subnormality.

Mrs Kraft said that about one per cent of her 200 children were transferred to secondary schools every year. She was currently having doubts about the assessment of one girl.

## Degree in stopping pollution

By MICHAEL PARKIN

The first Master of Science degree course in the control of pollution of the environment will begin at Leeds University in October. Its success will depend partly on how many industries are enlightened enough to sponsor candidates who may return full of expensive ideas for controlling the fumes, stink, and poisons their employers are pumping out.

Professor A. L. Roberts, head of the department of fuel and combustion science at the university, who announced the course yesterday, said he hoped he and his colleagues had not been too starchy-eyed about industries' coming forward. They generally proved to be public spirited once they were asked what hazards they were causing.

As Professor Roberts pointed out, we can expect at some time in the next few years more exacting legislation on the control of pollution. The MSC course would help industries and local authorities to establish pollution control teams.

The course will produce a man able to identify a pollution problem, to assess its severity, to recommend control measures where they are known, and to point to the research needed where control measures are not known.

The course will be able to take only up to 12 full-time graduates in its first year. They can expect to find jobs in the chemical, oil, and metal processing industries, in the Office of Inspectorate of Factories, mines and quarries, the Alkali Inspectorate, local authorities and river authorities.

Candidates on the full course must have a first or second-class honours degree, or its equivalent in chemistry, chemical engineering, fuel science, mechanical engineering, or metallurgy.

## Village halls transfer

Responsibility for the administration of capital projects for the voluntary youth service, community centres, and village halls will be transferred by the Department of Education to local authorities in England and Wales from April 1 next year.

Mrs Thatcher, Secretary for Education, said in a Commons written reply yesterday that from 1972 to 1974 her department would make a grant of twice the amount of any contribution that an education authority might make, but not more than half the total cost of the project. (This was first reported in the Guardian in June).

At present the department makes 50 per cent grants, and local authorities up to 25 per cent.

From April 1, 1974 she aims to make the Government's contribution equal to that of any authority up to one-third of the total cost of a project, but no final decision would be taken until the financial arrangements for local authorities had been settled.

Any savings will be channelled into development work and areas of high social need. If local authorities are ready to support urgent applications hitherto delayed, work could start from April 1.

## Drug was 'worse' than LSD

By our own Reporter

The Wolverhampton stipendiary magistrate was told yesterday that two students were about to take what they thought was LSD but in fact they had STP—a more powerful hallucinatory drug. Mr Richard Bourne, prosecuting, said: "One of the greatest dangers surrounding this particular drug is that it is easily confused with LSD. If the antidote to LSD is administered to someone suffering the effects of STP, it can be very serious."

These were said to be the first prosecutions in this country against anyone having STP. Known locally as "serenity, tranquillity, and peace," John Douglas (21) and Nigel Tilley (18), both of Clifford Street, Wolverhampton, pleaded guilty.

Mr Bourne said that Douglas bought 100 tablets for £22 at a pop festival held at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, in June. "Very little is known about the drug," he said. "The students did not know they had STP."

Douglas was sentenced to six months, suspended for three years, and ordered to pay £20 costs. Tilley was remanded on bail for three weeks for reports.

## Economies in youth services opposed

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

Voluntary youth organisations in Britain are preparing to mount a strong campaign in the autumn against the Government's proposals to reorganise, and in some cases, reduce its financial support for youth clubs.

The Government is proposing to cut its capital contribution to approved new voluntary youth clubs from a half to a third, and to redistribute its support in a number of important ways. A circular on the subject is expected to be issued soon.

The Methodist Church, however, which has been deeply involved in youth work intends to do whatever it can, along with other organisations, to maintain the present structure of financial support.

A letter is being sent by the

## 2½p coin 'is needed'

"Save the Sixpence" campaigners yesterday urged the Government to mint a 2½p piece. A Commons Motion, signed by 17 Conservative Members, says that the elimination of the sixpence will add to the inflationary spiral.

The motion, in the name of Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, the member for Hampstead, calls on the joint stock banks to issue sixpenny pieces freely "and cease their practice of restricting their issues to those who ask for them specifically."

## Long-distance kitten saved

The month-old kitten which travelled from West Germany to Nottingham in a packing case, and survived seven days without food or water, has been saved. Mr Ken Hallam, manager of the RSPCA animals shelter at Badcliffe-on-Trent, said yesterday that the appeal to meet the £80 to £70 cost of six months' quarantine had produced more than the amount needed.

## More women down on the farms

Women are taking over on the farms as men move to better-paid jobs in the factories, according to the June 1971 agricultural census for England and Wales, published yesterday.

Provisional figures show that in the past year the number of full-time women workers on the land increased by 2,500 and another 3,000 took regular part-time jobs. The number of men

## Did you know that we publish an international weekly edition of The Guardian called



Available on subscription, we will post it to your friends, relations, or business associates abroad for as little as 10p per week anywhere in the world by surface mail, or by fast airmail service (see rates below).

Send in the completed order form and leave the rest to us (we will even remind you when the subscription expires and send you a pre-printed envelope for your reply).

Send THE GUARDIAN WEEKLY to (write name and address of friend here):

Name and Address

Every week for 1 year commencing (Date)

I enclose cheque/P.O./money order for £ (make cheque payable to Guardian Newspapers Ltd.)

Your Name and Address

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By surface mail abroad £5.20

BY AIRMAIL

Europe, Middle East, North Africa, £6.24

Americas, Africa, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, £7.00

## The Industrial Relations Act at work

A short, readable summary of the main provisions of the Act, and a guide to the action required by management and unions. Concise, practical and down to earth. Based on The Industrial Society's experience as Britain's major training and advisory body in man-management and industrial relations. The Industrial Relations Act at work will be available from next Tuesday.

The Industrial Society

Publicity Department  
The Industrial Society  
48, Bryanston Square  
London W1H 8AH  
Phone 01-262 2491

75p

discount on bulk orders

## IRC kept its Rolls report secret

A report that Rolls-Royce was no longer in a sound financial position was drawn up a year before the company went into liquidation in February, it was disclosed in a White Paper on Tuesday.

The report was prepared by the now defunct Industrial Reorganisation Corporation on the instructions of the Labour Government in the autumn of 1969.

Sir Joseph Lockwood, the former chairman of the corporation, told a committee of MPs that the report said: "We do not believe the forecasts made by Rolls-Royce. We do not believe it knows what is happening financially."

"We think the Government has been very foolish over a number of years in the way it has dealt with the Rolls-Royce situation. We believe the man-

agement of Rolls-Royce should be changed."

Sir Joseph's evidence to the Commons Expenditure Committee explains why the Labour Administration was not given the 50-page indictment. It contained a lot of confidential information provided by Rolls on the understanding that it would not be passed on to the Government.

There were also a lot of statements that might have led to libel or slander actions. Instead, all the Government got was a one-page "summary for discussion."

Before Sir Joseph gave his evidence, he was told by the chairman, Mr William Rodgers (Labour) that he was safeguarded by parliamentary privilege.

Sir Joseph said Mr Wilson's Government was constantly being asked by Rolls for money and the IRC was asked to look into the problem—not spec-

ifically the question of the RB211.

The report, which took two months, recommended a major shake-up and £10 millions to keep the company going, provided changes in management were made and the Rolls diesel engine factory was sold.

Lord Bessing was to be appointed forthwith as the IRC nominee and Mr Ian Morrow was to be put in as deputy chairman.

The Government and Rolls jointly refused to accept the conditions—and the IRC refused to provide the £10 millions. "If my memory is correct, it took until nearly June—almost six months—for the conditions to be accepted. They were never carried out in full but certain of them were."

As you know, Mr Morrow—who was to have responsibility for financial control—went on to the board somewhere in June, though our recommendations

went back to January," he said. The full report was never made available to Rolls or the Government—although it is still in the files today with a note saying it must not be published.

"A new Government came in June, so they did not want IRC to meddle with Rolls-Royce any longer," he said. The new Government thought that the summary they had—which was the summary for discussion—was the IRC report. And statements have been made in Parliament, I think, talking about the IRC report as though this one-page summary was the report."

Sir Joseph said the IRC had certainly made it known to the Labour Government that millions and millions would be required by Rolls and that in the corporation's view it was not a viable entity.

● This report appeared in later editions of yesterday's Guardian.



IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE to dislike James Ivory's films, even though it is also almost impossible to imagine him making very much money from them. They are small, quiet and charming studies of India and Indians, not perhaps made with any particular display of skill but invariably full of an affection and care that underlines his fascination for the country's endless contradictions.

Bombay Talkie (Paris Pullman) is his fourth movie in this vein—the fifth, just made, will be completely different—and it throws into sharper relief than ever the components of a style which seemed so fresh in 1965 when "Shakespeare Wallah" was released. In other words, the unadorned charm is not quite so fresh now. We can justifiably expect to look beyond it, to ask for more. What we actually get, I'm afraid, is less.

Its story concerns the melodramatic, and in the end tragic, relationship between a young Indian film star (Shashi Kapoor) and an ageing American pulp writer (Jemifer Kendall, the sister of Felicity Kendall from "Shakespeare Wallah"). The one, already married, is attracted to what he considers Western sophistication, the other to youth, confidence and good looks. It turns out a destructive meeting of opposites set against and deliberately paralleled by the absurd and ironic world of Indian commercial filmmaking, all bathos and Busby Berkeley.

What is wrong with the film, apart from it being simply too long, is its uneasy mixture of irony, parody, real-life observation and romance. That, and a narrative style too slick and technical to hold the attention as it should. But the real trouble is something more complicated, since if you tightened the structure you would be almost certain to destroy many of the incidental felicities that make the film worth looking at. In a rather unique way, Ivory's faults as a film-maker uncover his virtues. You can't, it seems, have one without the other.

So one has to say that, like "The Guru," it is not really a very good film. Yet it is also a film worth looking at. Quite literally, since Shashi Kapoor's colour photography is splendid and not so literally because "Bombay Talkie" contains some marvellous ancillary scenes. Among these are the mock B-B musical number, with songster and dancer cavorting on a stage, and a giant Olivetti episode during which the distraught writer seeks enlightenment from a ridiculous ping-

New films reviewed by Derek Malcolm

## Ivory wallah, episode four

Zia Mohyeddin and Aparna Sen in "Bombay Talkie"



pong playing guru; and the young star's meeting with an elderly has-been whose latest acquisitions include a pair of Indian brocade men adept at making a rag out of "Ba-ba black sheep."

Then there is the acting of Zia Mohyeddin as a love-lorn script-writer, Utpal Dutt as a shady producer, and Aparna Sen as the star's ravishing wife. Each support the two sensitive principals well. If the centre doesn't hold, there's much around it to enjoy.

Richard Sarafian's *Vanishing Point* (Odeon, Leicester Square) looks to me like a cult film that's come out just a little too late in the day. But I still reckon it will make money, since its modishness does not entirely mask sharp professional skill. Barry Newman plays a former racing driver now employed as a car deliverer between Denver and San Francisco. He is a speed merchant in more ways than one, zapping along the highway like a motorised Hell's Angel or Easy Rider

gone berserk, hipped up by pills and odd visions of an abortive past. Speed, it turns out, equals freedom of soul. Thus to the blind Negro who operates a local radio station and calls himself Super Star (Cleavon Little) he is the Lone Ranger chased through territory after territory by speed cops representing repression. As the police close in, Super Star, received loud and clear on the car radio, tries to help him. But our hero is intent on his own destruction. He drives into a waiting road block—a kamikaze to the end, with the locals blinking in barely interested incomprehension.

This, of course, is pretty crazed allegorising. But the journey is so beautiful, the car chases so exhilarating, that the movie has us fooled. The man in the driver's seat becomes each one of us, escaping from mundane reality into some souped up childhood fantasy, complete with naked girls on motor cycles urging sex between laps.

I'm not sure that I ought to recommend it, but I certainly do. There's a good soul sound track and a nice, brief appearance from Dean Jagger as an old prospector who does things the slow way.

Anything cars do in "Vanishing Point," speed-boats do in *Puppet on a Chain* (London Pavilion). This is the latest Alistair Maclean thriller, which has Sven-Bertil Taube as a secret agent searching Amsterdam for drug-runners. The speed-boats come in when he chases one of them along the city's canals in a sequence directed with brio by Don Sharp. Otherwise it's a very routine business directed by Geoffrey Reeve as a purely commercial undertaking in which characters don't figure as much as plot and settings.

It's not a bad story, not badly told but the likes of Barbara Parkins, Patrick Allen and Alexander Knox do not find much encouragement and chance after chance is missed to let tension grow naturally. Instead, the plot is hung at us so thick and fast that Mr Taube's Swedish profile only has time to register the briefest of frissons before the next lot of baddies thug him up.

You might just as well visit the National Film Theatre, now half way through its Forties Season, with "The Road to Morocco," "Mrs Miniver," "The Last Weekend" and "Gilda" to come. There the clichés are more endearing, etched in a haze of nostalgia for the days when movies were movies, and all of us went to them. If you got trophies, you might as well display them.

This is exactly what the wife of the sports coach says in *Making It* (Carlton) as she points to the silver on the mantelpiece but wobbles her brows at a sexy high school kid. The lad accepts the offer, thus starting off a career of lechery which only comes to a halt when the coach kicks him in the testicles and an abortionist makes him watch his mother's pregnancy being terminated. Not very nice really, but the film has its moments. Society belongs to the teeny bop, says a cynical teacher. "There should be a new flag—no stars, just acne."

This seems to be the viewpoint of John Erman's muddled film which tells its story about the 17-year-old Lothario (Kristoffer Tabori) with a certain sympathy for the young that contrasts oddly with impatience and finger-wagging. The film is a series of ludicrous, like those forties epics with their knickers off. But if it passeth understanding, it passes the time.

**The revolutionary Brazilian film director Glauber Rocha has been living in European exile for three months. Here, in an interview with Antonio de Figueiredo, he describes the political pressures which forced him to escape the oppressive regime of General Costa e Silva**

a point of influence and reference during the May, 1968, revolutionary events in France. And in the meantime, during 1967, I shot another film "Antonio das Mortes"—this time, significantly, already with the financial backing of non-Brazilians, namely West German and French television companies.

Again, I saw the contrast between honours abroad—Cannes Festival best direction award and all that—and persecution at home. The head of Rio de Janeiro's Censorship Board put me into one of the familiar dilemmas one has to face under a dictatorship—the film would be banned by the censors, but if I made any statement to the Press I would be arrested as well. The military regime had already reached the stage of being so ashamed of what they were doing, that they did not want it to be known.

With the backing of Italian television I then decided to follow a project of making a film about African guerrillas. I chose to go to the Congo-Brazzaville where I found the adequate facilities. The outcome was "The Lion of Seven Heads"—a title alluding to the nature of white colonialism which the film attacks openly. Mind you, with this film I was to run into trouble in Italy, because in the film, genitals are not always covered. The authorities suspended its release for four months, but fortunately it was successful and is soon to be shown in France and, possibly, Britain. It is so topical, that I do not even worry about the demand, and leave it to the distributors. My last film was made, of all places, in Spain—or rather, in the most enlightened part of what is called Spain, in Catalonia.

"I shot most of the new film, called 'Cabeças Cortadas' (Severed Heads) in and around Barcelona.

"Perhaps because film making is such an absorbing activity I then decided, sometime in 1969, to return to Brazil. Despite occasional news as to a deterioration in the situation, I was thoroughly shattered with the experience. Almost anybody who was anybody in the Brazilian arts was abroad, if not worse. The great historian Caio Prado Jr. was in jail; economists and sociologists of the stature of Josue de Castro and Celso Furtado, were teaching in foreign universities, together with countless

other scientists, philosophers and writers.

"In one way or another I had been associated with the movement of 'tropicalism'—a new way for Brazilians to look at themselves; a blend of satire, self-ridicule of our own cultural underdevelopment and, at the same time, an attempt to discover what was genuinely, originally, ours. Even the names ring a bell, as if to suggest that Brazil was finally responding to the world wide revolution in the arts, while giving a contribution all of its own. This movement revolved around the music of Caetano Veloso and Gilberto Gil, two fellow Bahianos, whose avant-garde styles had an impact upon Brazil and Latin American countries similar to that of the Beatles in Britain—overnight they changed the outlook, the habits of Brazilian youth, making of 'tropicalism' a symbol of the vigour and colour of Brazil. Its adoption, however, was not universal. Groups like the Teatro Oficina (Workshop Theatre) and Arena, of S. Paulo; and, in the 'Cinema Novo,' my films and those of a few others.

"The case of the cinema has already been illustrated by my own long experience of persecution. But what happened to the others? Well, Gilberto Gil was arrested—and called a 'mulatto safado'—a 'shameless half-breed.' Together with his partner, Caetano Veloso, he was actually expelled from Brazil. They are now living here in cold England, in this house in a part of London which seems to be in the process of 'reclamation.' By, if not the new affluent, at least by the 'nouveau pauvre.' The Theatre Workshop, upon trying to stage the play 'Roda Viva,' by the very popular artist Chico Buarque, was invaded by one of the 74 police security forces we have in Brazil. The actors were beaten, the actresses both beaten and, in some cases, sexually assaulted. Writers and journalists fared no better. And what disturbed me most about Brazil then was not only the massive repression, but also to see how the process of intimidation and corruption was advanced. When the law establishing previous censorship to books was passed, only two Brazilian writers—Jorge Amado and Erico Verissimo—dared to write a

**We are the harbingers of revolution...**



## review

Christopher Plummer: New Theatre



### NEW THEATRE

Nicholas de Jongh

## Danton's Death

GEORG BUCHNER MIGHT seem the perfect mirror for today's dissenter. Born in the early nineteenth century he acquired disenchantment early, becoming student revolutionary, begetter of subversive pamphlets and agitator for the violent revolution. But "Danton's death" written shortly before he died at 23 is an old man's work: it reeks of an absolute disillusion and sees man as the stars' tennis ball. John Wells's programme notes quotes his "I feel myself crushed to nothing under the terrible determination of history."

Buchner's brief and rapid scenes sound an epitaph for the French revolution, and the fading which finally overcame the revolutionaries. But Jonathan Miller's production for the National Theatre company converts this clash from passionate, noisy polemic into a statuesque expressionistic dream. The speeches in the National convention are spoken so quietly and with so little sense of crucial debate and issues that it seems this is only a dreamed repeat of an actual encounter.

This effect is enhanced by Patrick Robertson's magnificent set which consists of an inverted "V" composed of three tiers. It is transparent and on each tier is projected the headless figures of past victims of the revolution or vast pictures to match the shifting scenes. This takes the production further towards dream and away from life. In this circumstance Mr Miller allows Charles Kay's chilling Robespierre to project his fanaticism in the coolest, gentlest of tones—offset by Ronald Pickup's St Just who becomes a positive symphony of rage.

Yet for all the sense of reluctant state figures remorsefully going towards decay, Miller's work cannot disguise the weakness and the downfall of the work. It is shapeless, the deputies and members of the committee of public safety are allowed little conflict, the interest is more on the death-longings and regret. Also Christopher Plummer's Danton instead of distilling the despairing essence is an actorish pyrotechnic light and lovely arms waving like a windmill. John Wells's translation is fluid and eloquent and disperses the flowing imagery the concepts and personifications.

### TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

## Woodward's hour

THE EDWARD WOODWARD Story could turn out to be one of the more instructive exercises in image-management we have witnessed on the box for several years. Woodward first caught the popular imagination as the stocky, boney-headed hero of James Mitchell's "Callan" series: a lower class James Bond trapped by his seedy past into killing for the secret service but, because of his prowess, licensed also to bat his conscience at his superiors with immense venom once an episode.

Plenty of chance for displays of power, rapid establishment of a household name, and presumably appropriately lucrative, but more than somewhat limited. So off to the National Theatre for the arguably subtler machinations of "The White Devil" and the full romantic broken-hearted swashing of buckles in "Cyrano", which later fell foul of the critics but nevertheless wrung the withers of packed houses.

Juicy dramas—such as the interesting two-hander with Warren Mitchell earlier in the year—must have been ripe for the plucking. Thus legitimated, what more could our hero seek? Would you believe crooning. It was on the "Morecambe and Wise Show" when Eric Porter did a soft-shoe shuffle that I first saw Edward Woodward sing. Not half badly, as it very still on his stool and melting mum's heart with a ballad of way back when. Then—though I didn't see it—"This is Your Life." And as a direct consequence, last night brought us "The Edward Woodward Hour," a star vehicle giving Mr Woodward the opportunity to do the things which such devices are designed to provide: funny sketches, romantic duets, song and dance, a comic nod towards Callan, without whom...

He can do it, all right. There's no question about that. The singing (a part of his stage past, they say) is still a bit stiff—the duet with Nina had more than a touch of the Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy and one suspects there is not much scope at learning to sing at this stage—but you can hear worse most weeks. On the other hand, the sketches reminded you that most of television's best comedy has come not from comedians but from actors with good scripts: few variety artists would have handled the Noel Coward hero faced with Beryl Reid's kitchen sink heroine with such

unwavering conviction, and they would have got fewer laughs.

Yet afterwards you are faced with the question that Enoch asks about Harold's memoirs. Why is he doing it? Musical comedy being mostly dead just what is the point in being a very good actor who can dance a bit, sing a bit and turn a deft sketch insurance for the future? The bas for a cabaret act should times g hard? Seems a bit pessimistic. A short cast for the trade, perhaps, to mid-winter, are looking managers in creating some new ratings-toppers. Perhaps, after all, he just enjoys it. Mr Woodward is quite clearly a very serious-minded man. He is also a very talented one. It will be interesting to see whether his real talents are ones he thinks they are, and if, where they take him.

### ALBERT HALL

Meirion Bowen

## Boulez Prom

IN THE FIRST FEW decades of the century, many composers took refuge from Wagner in the less subjective rituals of *commedia dell'arte* and folk-theatre forms. Stravinsky, of course, when he arrived with the D. ghilev Ballet in Paris, established a trend, but already Debussy and others were toying with the idea. Debussy's piano and orchestral works are replete with "quoted" folk-tunes and rhythms transcribed from "unsophisticated" musical contexts. "Iberia"—a middle movement in the big triptych "Images"—is typical in its evocation of Spanish atmosphere and entertainments. It was good to hear it in the company of Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" at Tuesday's Prom, conducted by Pierre Boulez and also broadcast on Radio 3. The Royal Albert Hall was astonishingly full.

Ravel, in works like the song-cycle "Shéhérazade"—intelligently, if sensuously, sung here by Elizabeth Söderström—showed himself entrenched in the romantic world. Wagner, but the search for creative alternatives became embedded French music. Boulez's own experiments are a recent manifestation of this. "Ecstasies/Multiples" (given first Prom outing here) finds its composer as ever absorbed in structural manipulations. Taking a basic operation of instrumental sonority and musical material—dynamic, static, percussive and continuous—a basic arch-form, Boulez then juggles things about, by introducing chance elements, giving us multiple mirror-reflections and distortions. The price he pays in the resulting monstrous, kaleidoscopic sound-images, but he has devised here, still, an intriguing, not emotionally engaging work.

### ROCHDALE FESTIVAL

Erik Levi

## Schubert

ON TUESDAY the Rochdale Festival served up two very generous helpings of late Schubert. Bulgaria's leading chamber ensemble, the Nikov Quartet (joined by cellist Peter Sarafian), performed the C major String Quintet in the parish church at midday and Peter Katin tackled the massive B-flat major Piano Sonata in his evening recital at the town hall.

The chance of hearing these two masterpieces in such close proximity brought out some interesting comparisons between British and European approaches to this difficult composer. The Quintet received a curious uneven performance from the Bulgarians. I do not know whether the players had misread Schubert's precise tempo indications, but the basic speed they chose for the two inner movements seemed to me to be completely misguided.

A ruthlessly straightforward approach to the first movement brought a considerable tightening up of overall structure, but ultimately the poetry of Schubert's marvellously wayward modulations was sacrificed. However, the Finale was thankfully free from interpretative idiosyncrasies and the players recaptured the real sense of urgency which they had earlier so impressively displayed in Haydn's minor Quartet, Opus 76, No. 2.

Mr Katin seems to take a more romantic view of Schubert than the Bulgarians, resulting in performance of the Sonata was notable for its sensitive approach to structural detail. In particular, the return to the home key at the recapitulation of the long first movement was beautifully judged and it was impressed with the way Mr Katin attacked the ferocious outburst of the Finale. The slow movement found him at his best, supremely in control of Schubert's dreamy textures and demonstrating a breath-taking range of tonal colouring.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Children in hospital • Design • Eating out • Swedish lib

## Empty life in a full ward

by MAUREEN OSWIN,  
author of a recent book on children who live in hospital

CHRONICALLY handicapped children often spend years in hospital because they have social problems. For example they may have been abandoned by their parents, or their parents may be ill, separated, or dead. Some children live in hospital because of housing problems or a shortage of special schools training centres, and special care units. These long-stay children are not ill but have various physical or mental handicaps caused by spina bilda, cerebral palsy, mental retardation, muscular dystrophy, road accidents, congenital limb deficiencies, etc.

When working on my book I did not see cruel incidents which would make sensational newspaper headlines. The main impression was that the children lived a life of grey monotony, and dullness. They did not attract public interest. But the children who complain this unpublised sector of English childhood do suffer from a very severe form of child neglect. They are excluded from the interesting life which is available to most children in the country today, and the ward environment and staff organisation subjects them to deprivations which will retard their intellectual development and cause emotional distress.

It is extraordinary that while foster homes are rigorously watched to make sure they maintain high standards of child-care, there is still no legislation to govern the standards of child-care in long-stay hospital wards. Hospitals are being used as substitute homes, but the Children's Acts have never

legislated that the quality of care in long-stay wards should be equal to the standard demanded for children who live in other types of substitute homes. I met children in long-stay wards who never went on holidays, had not been outside the hospital for months, and had never been in a shop, bus, or train; children who had never seen food being prepared or properly laid tables, because they always received their meals from a hospital trolley. Children whose lives were organised to suit the working hours of hospital staff, so they were not up too early in the morning, spent long empty hours of boredom waiting for routine chores to be done, and were not ready for bed at three in the afternoon; their only Saturday "entertainment" would be to stare at tedious sports programmes on television.

I remember a dozen little limbleless 5-year-olds, dressed in night-clothes, bemused by boredom, sitting in a straight row staring up at racing and football results.

Weekends will be quarrelsome and dreary, with the hospital staff busy with routine ward duties instead of

taking the children out for walks or finding them occupations. I saw a child who was deaf and spastic stare at a bare wall for several hours; it did not occur to the staff that he would like his wheelchair turned round.

The staffing systems means constantly changing staff, and the children do not have their own special "house-mother." Some children do not know who will get them up in the morning, who will wash them, give them their meals, or put them to bed; some children do not even know the names of the staff.

The younger children will be so deprived of mothering that they will overwhelm visitors with frantic calls of: "Lady, lady, come to me." "Can you be my mummy, lady?" "Lady, talk to me."

I saw children whose toothbrushes, handkerchiefs and combs were numbered. They had to remember their own numbers. When questioned about the usefulness of these numbers the staff could give no explanation except: "We've always done it like this."

How sadly true. Those sterile words sum up the whole system in long-stay

wards—"We've always done it like this."

In spite of our understanding of childhood needs, which has led to reforms in child-care and a move away from large old-fashioned homes to family groups and individual fostering, there have been no radical changes in child-care practices in hospitals. The poverty of the life given to long-stay children is a shameful blemish on our history of child-care.

Why are hospital children permitted to live permanently under conditions which would cause a public outcry if found in a foster home? A local authority children's department would never tolerate a foster home which kept children up needlessly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, kept them altogether in one bare room, never took them out or away for a holiday, did not provide them with a safe place for their toys or a quiet place to play and did not provide a regular mother-substitute.

Some hospital staff realise that their child-care practices are poor, and excuse it by saying that severely handicapped children cannot be managed in

a more homelike manner. But, the severely handicapped children who live in residential special schools run by voluntary societies are managed perfectly well in a home-like environment and with house-parent system.

Nobody denies that nurses give a good service, but these chronically handicapped children are not ill and do not need nursing. In fact, a good proportion of the "nurses" who work with handicapped children are not nurses but are the least qualified and the most temporary of all hospital staff, being students, school-leavers waiting to start other jobs, part-time married women who only work a few hours a week, European girls who are learning English, and even women who work for a few months before Christmas in order to earn seasonal pocket-money. These people are hard-working and kind, but they are not trained in child-care.

It is time for child-care practices in hospitals to be seriously examined, as it is very wrong for a hospital to admit a child for long-term care and then make no attempt to provide a suitable environment for that child to grow up in.

Two recent developments may help to improve the situation.

First, the Department of Health has made a grant of £20,000 for a three-year Action Research Study into the care of children who have prolonged stays in hospital. The research plans were initiated by the National Association for the Welfare of Children in hospital and will be directed by Miss Isobel Menzies, a consultant at the Tavistock Clinic, in conjunction with Stannmore Hospital.

Secondly, the problems of long-term hospital care were discussed at the Friendship Week Conference, held in May at the Royal College of Physicians, and Mrs Peggy Jay, the president of the National Association for the Welfare of Children in Hospital, moved a resolution that urged "the expansion of the Hospital Advisory Service to provide specialised teams to visit children in long-stay hospital care, whether by reason of mental or physical handicap, the team to include a paediatrician, a social worker (CCO), and a teacher."

The conference passed the resolution, and the chairman, Professor Opie sent it to the Department of Health and Lord Aberdeen. It is hoped that the Department of Health will act on this resolution and organise an expansion of the HAS as early as possible.

\* "The Empty Hours" by Maureen Oswin has just been published by Allen Lane at £2.50.

## Sex and the restaurant's stance

by Archestratus

THE OTHER DAY a woman who cooks, writes, and reflects told me she never wrote about restaurants because she did not think women had an instinctive "feel" for them. "Nonsense," I replied airily. "What about M. F. K. Fisher's description of the Cafe de Paris at Dijon in 'The Gastronomical Me'?"

"Ah, but she is a genius." We agreed on that, and on second thoughts I began to agree with my friend's initial proposition, too. Restaurants are essentially female. A good one is at once a womb to enfold, a slave to be dominated, and a flatterer to cajole: no wonder men sometimes fall for places which their wives—if they were ever taken there—would see through after the first mouthful, and very often before.

After getting so far, it seemed only sensible to go further: which restaurants please women, and why? That is a more searching question than it looks. Restaurants, in common with many other social institutions, may fairly be judged by the way they treat oppressed minorities, and except perhaps among the yogurt and sesame seeds in health food restaurants, a woman dining on her own, or with a friend of the same sex, certainly belongs to an oppressed minority.

Why should this be so? Their money after all is as good as men's, though they may spend somewhat less of it than a man will who knows the status value of everything and the price of nothing. They are very often in positions of influence: many a restaurant proprietor I can think of has entertained a Good Food Guide inspector or the Guardian's travel correspondent unawares, set her at the table which rocks six inches from the waiters' accident black spot, and personally ensured that she is served half an hour after everyone else in the room.

### The kissing waiter

Something, I fear, must be ascribed to nationalities. When the majority of waiters in London restaurants were English, they may have been slow or clumsy, but they made social rather than sexual discriminations when they were rude. Italians, especially Italians from the Mezzogiorno, and Spaniards, do not usually know what to make of independent women, and dislike taking orders from them. (Of course, it depends what kind of service you want: one trattoria customer the "Guide" heard from was pursued to the loo and kissed by a particularly energetic waiter.)

Another woman—a journalist who would stab me with a hat-pin if I accused her of chauvinism—stirled me somewhat by yielding her heart (or should it be liver?) to the Baron of Boet, a self-consciously English, terribly expensive City gent's chop house. The reason, apparently, was that it is one of the few places whose waiters make no vulgar fuss about presenting her with the bill when she takes a man out to lunch.

Perhaps a restaurant can mend its manners for the benefit of women more easily than it can mend its food. Most wives I have consulted take the

down-to-earth view that if you are only asked out to dinner to celebrate a rise, a birthday, or an exceptionally favourable conjunction of planets, it is foolish to settle for the smoked salmon / steak / strawberries kind of meal that would be just as easy to eat at home if the housekeeping could stand the strain. "When I go out," this argument runs, "I want to eat something I've tried and failed to make myself, or would never even attempt: you know, the kind of recipe that begins, 'Bone a duck,' or ends, 'Decorate with spun sugar.'"

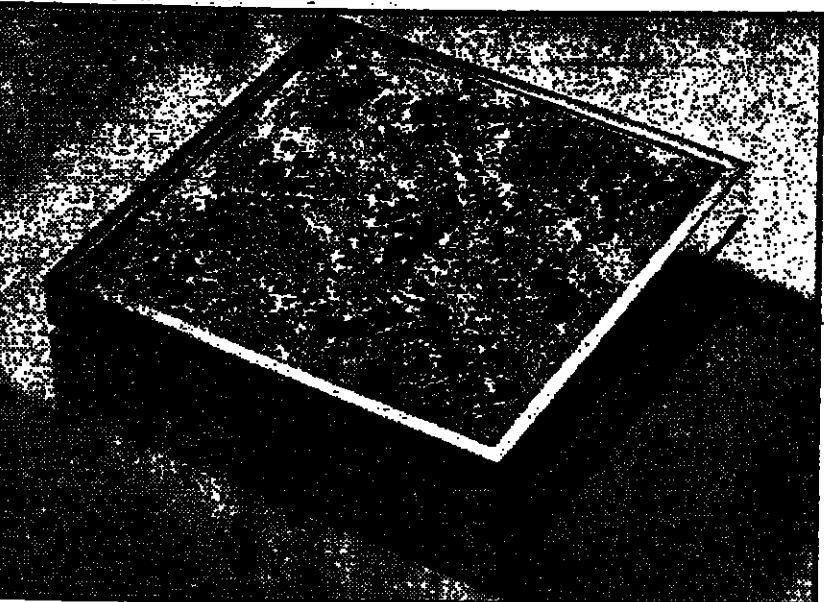
Unfortunately, tastes like these are hard to satisfy. In these days of £20-a-week vegetable-washers, restaurants have realised that genuine haute cuisine takes more hours of niggling, semi-skilled hard work than either they or their customers are prepared to pay for. It is coming to the point when the only person who can be seriously expected to bone a duck or lard a joint is the domestic hostess who does it for love or social pretension. Her friendly neighbourhood restaurant makes do with frozen peas and a naïve little daube, courtesy of Elizabeth David.

### No middle ground

Only in a few restaurants of the top flight—which in London means, for instance, the Connaught and Savoy hotels, Carrier's, Le Francais, the Gaiety, and a few more, with a bill of £4-£8 a head—are the masterpieces of French cuisine regularly, if not always reliably, reproduced. I was not surprised to read this week in a letter from an American correspondent who pays a biennial visit to Britain and eats around widely, that since his last stay the gap between the excellent and the moderate in our restaurants has widened sharply. And where, he reasonably asks, "is the next generation of excellent places to come from, if there are so few middling-good ones just below?"

If this trend continues—and it will—restaurants will sooner or later discover that where women have a voice in the matter—and they should—couples will eat out more expensively but a great deal less often than caterers have been happily predicting to each other for years past. The only exceptions to Archestratus's Law will be the localities fortunate enough to possess a first-rate Japanese or Chinese restaurant, cooking in a classic style that is outside most women's domestic experience altogether, and appealing on that account.

Meanwhile, that smaller group of women (and men) who shop, work, or travel in London between North Soho and the Euston Road may care to make a note of Archestratus's Law, and a very domestic little Victorian parlour whose courgette soup, steak-and-kidney pie, and blackcurrant fool made me as good a lunch as I have had in months. There was the further pleasure of listening to a couple of SPK ladies talking in precise Anglican voices about their bishop. The place filled up later with younger and more fetching ladies in male company, possibly strayed across from the other Auntie's in Portland Place, but it was the first pair who set the tone. About £10 for three courses; unlicensed (take your own wine or have it fetched); telephone 387 3326.



Right: Christopher Lawrence. Above: Box with textured top, about £30; and below, right: sporting trophy, about £250

## Keeping up with the silversmiths

by Richard Carr

CHRISTOPHER LAWRENCE is a stockily built man in his middle thirties who works from what might almost be described as a fortress, yet it is little more than a stone's throw from the beach at Leigh-on-Sea where, on fine warm days, he and his staff go for a swim during the lunch-time break. Inside his fortress, whose frontage consists of a strong metal grille into which small windows and an almost invisible door are set, is a small showroom with cylindrical cases showing jewellery, and a much larger case containing the bowls, tankards, plates, and other pieces of silverware which he designs and makes himself. He has the assistance of eight craftsmen who, this month, are moving into extra floorspace he has acquired in the same building. Christopher Lawrence is now one of Britain's leading silversmiths, a self-made man who has succeeded in a difficult business, in spite of the gloomy forecasts of several experts.

The life of a silversmith who also designs his own pieces has never been easy in Britain, partly because we have never had a strong tradition of designer-craftsmen in this particular craft, and partly because the market for handmade silverware is very limited. But for Lawrence there never seemed to be any doubt that this was the life he had to lead. Educated in Southend, he never had much interest in literary subjects, but remembers vividly the excitement of being given a carpentry set at the age of 8, and the choice to design and make a model Tudor house in his primary school, and then being asked to do the church and manor house as well. Later, in his secondary school, he concentrated first on woodwork and then on metalwork, and gave the choice to design and make a steam locomotive or tea set, he chose the latter.

The rejection of tackling mechanical problems in favour of aesthetic ones was significant and it was not surprising that, when he left school at 15, he accepted an apprenticeship

at Vanders where he spent many months hammering trays—an exacting skill—and five years learning the rest of the craft. He also attended day release classes under Reginald Hill at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, where he developed a desire to design silverware as well as to make it. He learned so much about the draughtsmanship side of the business that after his apprenticeship Lawrence spent a further three years at Vanders doing their presentation drawings.

### Crosses

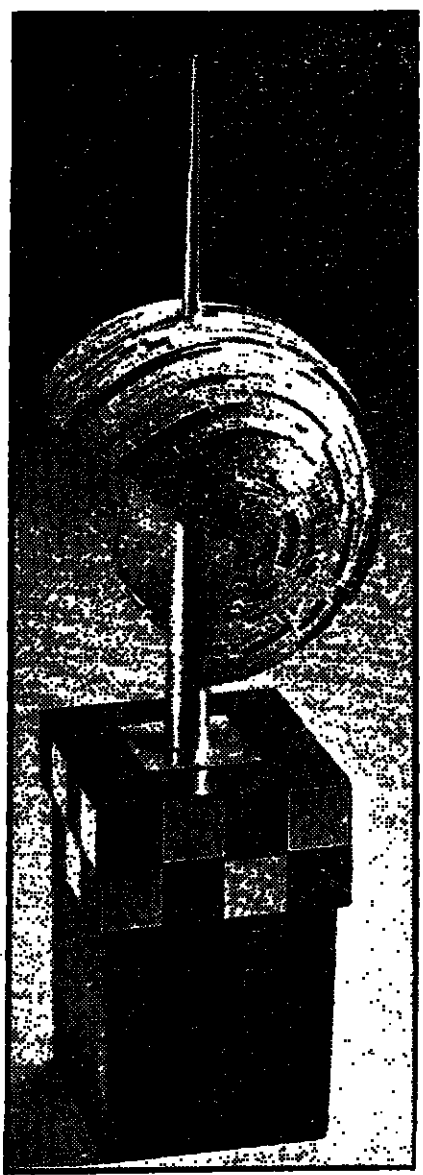
From Vanders he spent two years with another company making crosses and chalices for churches—the time given for making a single chalice, he recalls, was seldom more than two days—before joining Gerald Benney in 1962 as a craftsman working alongside one other employee. When he left in 1968, he had become the manager with half a dozen men under him. The work for Benney gave Lawrence invaluable managerial experience; it also influenced his style and stimulated his desire to design so that when, in 1968, Southend held a competition for the design of its civic plate, he submitted his own designs—and won. He had, he said, spent two months every evening, often working far into the night, to prepare drawings for a complete range of silverware. When he left Benney to make the plate he had five other small commissions, plus £14 a week for part-time teaching at Southend School of Art, and £150 in the bank.

His success today is not only a tribute to the hard work that he has gone into the last three years but also, as he is not slow to point out, the result of the long years spent combining a full-time job with day release and evening classes. In the beginning there was one serious setback when a scheme to sell jewellery by mail order met poor response, but there was also one real piece of

luck, for in January, 1970, Sydney Rogers, head of Watches of Switzerland, bought £15,000 of Lawrence's silverware which he had not even seen in the design stage, though he knew of course what the quality would be like from pieces already in existence. "It gave me," says Lawrence, "a chance to experiment, to make the kind of things that people do not realise they want until they actually see them." The result is now on show in a one-man exhibition at the Galerie Jean Renet, 1 Old Bond Street, London, until August 27.

Perhaps the chief characteristics of Lawrence's silverware are that it is all hammered out from flat sheet and that, in most pieces, there is a strong contrast between hammered, textured surfaces and flat surfaces, so that both the smoothness of the silver and its solid qualities as a metal are brought out. The hammered, textured surfaces are also used to explore shapes or textures found in nature—though their origins may be many thousands of miles from earth! Thus while, for example, a box made for the City of Southend has a flat top surface reminiscent of the hull of a boat, which rests on a textured base that ripples like water, another box has a smooth base and sides but a top textured so that it looks like the surface of the moon. Similarly, the textured surfaces are sometimes hollow, as in the case of some of his goblet stems, so that it is possible to look through them just as one looks through a Hopworth or Moore statue.

Another important characteristic is that, in spite of his dislike of mechanical problems, Lawrence does sometimes use mechanical shapes, as on a condiment set whose tops are angular and screw-like. The same approach is used for a sporting trophy whose top is shaped like a crash helmet and whose pedestal has silver squares recalling the checkered flag. It is in the development of these ideas, using strong textural contrasts and modern motifs, that the promise of real development in Lawrence's silver would seem to lie.



## Women's lib Swedish style

by Mary Stott

THE SWEDES are probably the most reasonable people on earth. In this age of social change they keep their cool and avoid explosions by beavering away cooperatively at acceptable solutions, which they then propagate thoroughly and efficiently through every possible information channel. Just now one of their preoccupations is women's status, women's rôle in society, her family responsibilities, job opportunities, wages, availability of child care, and the choice to design and make a steam locomotive or tea set, he chose the latter.

They start from the basic assumption that marriage is a desirable thing and that the home is where children ought to be reared. They believe also that men and women should have equal rights, responsibilities, and duties, and that women can and should be helped to work outside the home, both for their own wellbeing and for the good of the whole community. And they believe that there is no conflict between these articles of faith which cannot be resolved.

There are radical feminists in Sweden, of course, but they have little need to incite their sisters to the barricades, even to demos, marches,

sit-ins; they have no occasion for anger or self-pity, no need for the excesses of Women's Lib which it is so easy to mock or deplore. The Government has been going along with them ever since 1968, when it presented a report on the Status of Women to the United Nations.

For instance: "A policy which attempts to give women an equal place with men in economic life while at the same time confirming women's traditional responsibility for the care of the home and children has no prospect of fulfilling the first of these aims. This aim can be realised only if the man is also educated and encouraged to take an active part in parenthood and is given the same rights and duties as women in his parental capacity."

In an introduction to the same book Richard Sterner writes: "If women's earnings were comparable with men's, it would be better breadwinner than her husband as the reverse. We should then gradually have to accept that it is rational for men to do quite a lot of housework—even in some cases to the extent of devoting ourselves to it and allowing our wives to 'support' our families. This would make us realise that we have a common interest in rationalising household work, cutting it down to what is really necessary. But as long as women have a lower earning capacity than most of us men, so long will we tend

to depreciate household work—to consider it beneath our dignity." An agonising reappraisal for men? There is some hard thinking for women to do, too. See this, in the Swedish Government's report to the UN:

"The view that women ought to be economically supported by marriage must be effectively refuted—also in the legislative field—as this view is a direct obstacle to the economic independence of women and their ability to compete on equal terms in the labour market. Similarly the husband's traditional obligation to support his wife must be modified to constitute a responsibility, shared with her, for the support of their children."

And again: "Women, just as much as men, have an obligation to take an active part in, for example, trade union and political work and to share the economic responsibility for the support of the children. They should not be able to acquire social status and privileges automatically by virtue of their husbands' contribution to public life. On the contrary, women must be made aware of their personal responsibility as citizens. . . . women should be conscious of their obligation to give some return on the capital which society has invested in their education and training, as society has a right to expect this capital to pay dividends."

Even in Sweden there is the occasional harsher note . . . from

Monica Boethius, for example, in her book "Can We Afford Housewives?"

"Pensioners are expected to take care of themselves and their affairs while they are still healthy and not too old . . . and nobody would ever dream of saying that a pensioner's life is a laborious one because of activities of this kind. But what is the difference in this respect between a pensioner and a woman under retirement age, not gainfully employed and with only two people to look after? Both categories do exactly the same work, the only difference being that the latter group claim that their work is to be considered a sufficient work contribution in itself. (Married women living at home without any children their husbands to tax relief.)"

"What do these housewives do? Oh they polish floors, Polish tables, starch the curtains, iron the curtains, dry up, peel potatoes, bake little cakes, clean windows, embroider pelmets, make sausages for Christmas, dust round every day, make dumplings, Crochet bedspreads. . . ."

"The fiction of the household as a productive unit was retained, at the same time as its 'production' ceased to be an item in the national budget, and the industrial society has been lumbered with this anomaly ever since. The demand for economy and efficient performance, the key to survival for a highly industrialised

society, never got as far as homes and housewives. The housewife is regarded a priori as a dependant, and this made it possible for her to work to become less and less productive and efficient without anybody noticing a thing."

It is not supposed, even in Sweden, that traditional attitudes will change overnight—or that women can attain equality with men without positive action by the State, industry, and the trade unions. But the Swedes, as well as talk. Throughout the educational system there is a conscious endeavour to give girls the same opportunities as boys in job choice. The National School Book Board has instructions to look out for books tending to give pupils a traditional picture of male and female occupations. There is increasing nursery care: one-parent families (especially unmarried and deserted mothers) are integrated into society. I.O. the Swedish Trade Union Confederation, never negotiates special rates for women in its agreements and is actively engaged now in opening more of the skilled and higher paid jobs to women—women's average earnings are already around 80 per cent of men's, which is much higher than in this country.

So who's for emigrating to Sweden? Or does the quiet revolution sound too good to be true? Or, alternatively, too bad to be possible?



## The albatross from Derby

The IRC is a memory now, and not altogether a bad one. It was Labour's attempt to shape a tool with which Governments could intervene in industry without being too heavy-handed and without at the same time losing control of public money. The last Government was right to recognise that some sort of tool is needed. Before long, perhaps, the present Government will come to recognise the same need. All Governments nowadays intervene in industry either because they want to—as Labour wanted to with steel—or because they have to. Who would have thought on election day that the Conservatives would have nationalised their first industry well within their first parliamentary year? Or that they would so soon find their own estimates of the nationalised Rolls-Royce financial needs already overtaken?

Rolls-Royce is dead. Long live Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. But was the new company necessary? The good news from the Senate about the RB211 coincided with the odd news from the Select Committee on Expenditure about the way in which Rolls-Royce came to be nationalised. It need never have happened, says Sir Joseph Lockwood, if the Government and the old company had fulfilled the conditions that the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation laid down. But we met the conditions, say the other three parties in the affair—Sir Denning Pearson, former head of the old company, Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Minister formerly responsible, and Mr Corfield the Minister responsible now. There is a conflict of evidence. There are also, it now appears, two IRC reports although the Government thought there was only one. Perhaps the second, which both Governments have seen, is not a fair summary of the first, which has only been seen by Sir Joseph and his fellow-members of the IRC. Perhaps hindsight has been at work somewhere. Mysteries still abound.

For example, did old Rolls-Royce, having received a good deal of public money already and being in the hope of getting more, refuse to give the Government financial information that the Government needed to have? If Sir Joseph's evidence to the Select Committee means what it seems to mean this appears to be what

happened. "A lot of confidential information was given to us by Rolls-Royce," he said, "on the understanding that we would not give it to the Government." Moreover "there were a lot of statements which might have led to libel and slander actions." The Government could have been spared the libels but ought to have been told the facts. Rolls-Royce, after all, was asking for Government money.

Judging by Sir Joseph's account the IRC's methods seem to have been questionable too. The IRC had been commissioned by the Government to discover the true state of Rolls-Royce. In doing this the IRC sealed its own lips by agreeing to withhold some of the information from its client, the Government. Is this the proper way for the "Government's merchant bank" to treat its customer? Mr Benn did not object then and does not object now. Perhaps he should have objected. Mr Corfield has another ground for complaint. He thought that the second summary report, which he had seen, was the only one in existence. Sir Joseph's evidence seems to show that the IRC knew that Mr Corfield was under a false impression and did nothing to correct it.

But the final mystery—and the most important—is what the IRC actually told the Government about Rolls-Royce. Sir Joseph said "I am not quite sure in what terms the IRC report stated them but certainly we made it known to the Government that millions and millions would be required by Rolls-Royce and that in our view Rolls-Royce was not a viable entity." If that is what the summary report says, Mr Wedgwood Benn was guilty of complacency at least. Mr Corfield and Mr Davies would be equally guilty. In effect Sir Joseph appears to have accused both Governments of maladministration on quite a large scale. But is the accusation serious, and if so where is the evidence? The publication of the summary report, promised yesterday by Mr Corfield, will clear some of the fog. It needs to be cleared, Sir Joseph's account of the Rolls-Royce investigation does not suggest that the IRC was always sure what it was doing—or that either party has yet found the right way to handle ailing industrial giants.

## Citizens and their complaints

Sir Edmund Compton, who recently retired as the country's first ombudsman, has told a Select Committee that he found publicity a headache. He says he was under a double pressure. First there was the suggestion that he should do more to publicise his rôle in general and encourage more people to approach him through their MPs. Secondly, he was under pressure from the press to publicise his findings in specific cases instead of simply referring to a few completed cases anonymously in his annual report.

The two issues are obviously connected. The more publicity is given to individual cases the more other people are likely to see the value of having an ombudsman at all. Publicity can also be a useful additional sanction against any repetition of maladministration by Government departments. Since the Ombudsman is there to protect the public, the burden of proof in any argument against publicity should be on him. Sir Edmund modestly makes no claim to have found the solution, but says he hopes his successor will see one more clearly. Arguing against publicity, he points primarily to the Act which says his job is to report to MPs. They can always publicise cases if they wish. He also says that some complainants, even if victorious, may not want publicity on matters dealing with issues like health, prison, or business affairs. This is a legitimate point. But surely the best course is to leave the matter to the individual complainant.

## Russia's unwelcome bachelors

Current theories have it that with runaway growth in population the world will soon suffocate. In the face of this, the Soviet journal, "The Literary Gazette," has run a series trying to encourage bachelors to marry and to have children. The tactics are faulty. Henpecking nagery is used, rather than persuasion.

Shame is tried. "Among the majority of bachelors," the journal says, "health standards become violated because they do not eat regularly and do not observe regular schedules and are inclined to all sorts of excesses." The taste of sour, rather than bottled, grapes obtrudes a little, making it all the more likely that it will not be easy to get the bachelor to the Palace of Weddings on time. "The bachelor just thinks marriage is a bore, although necessary for continuing the species. Let me enjoy myself as long as I can, he says, and he is doing it up to the age of 35 and 40." (Not according to Dr Viktor Perevedentsev, who puts marriage ages at 29 for men and 26.5 for women.)

The material evidence works against the journal's argument. It says, "space for each bachelor in certain districts of Kiev and Kharkov

was 40 to 70 per cent higher than that for each member of a family of two persons." The bachelor was found to be earning about 20 per cent more than the family of two working persons. In those circumstances, who would not remain single and risk a little irregularity and excess?

The female bachelor, by contrast, is painted as the hero-victim of society. She is emancipated, employed, economically independent and hence finicky. "She remains alone, rejecting one suitor after another and saying either Romeo or nobody." "I really admire such women," added the writer of that section (a woman). At the last count women were still clearly in the majority, so perhaps the bachelor can afford to wait. Not so, the journal asserts. The present trend of 106 boys born to every 100 girls will mean that "10 years from now, men who reach 20 without being married will be out of luck." All in all, not the sort of arguments to win the bachelor over to fatherhood. Not even to help the Soviet Union's drooping birth rate, or the economic planners who overestimated the population trend.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: A few days ago, when the weather over East Anglia was calm and very warm, there was an extraordinary assembly of swifths in mid-Norfolk. For an hour or so the birds spiralled overhead, darkening the sky in uncountable thousands. As they circled in a gently drifting mass it was apparent that they were hawking swarms of winged insects (almost certainly ants, which were issuing from nests for their marriage flights over a wide area on that day). These birds must have greatly outnumbered the total population of swifths breeding in the region, yet the date was rather early for a mass migration to have been in progress. David Lack, in "Swifts in a Tower," makes several references to spectacular weather-movements indulged in by these birds during the summer. It is well known that swifths have a habit of steering clear of bad weather and will travel great distances to escape the advance of thundery depressions. But while the actual travelling has been observed on a number of occasions the eventual assembly points are seldom located. In the heat of a summer's day the sandy Breckland generates massive up-currents of warm air. These thermals tend to carry numerous insects to considerable heights and in due course swarms of them drift until sea-breezes draw them down at the coast. It is not unusual to see swifths, swallows, and sand-martins patrolling the cliffs and beaches when these conditions prevail (mainly in July and August), but the annuals of Norfolk ornithology contain no precedent for this summer's great gathering in the skies of Breckland.

E. A. ELLIS

## What the papers said



THE HITLER MENACE: the British press, with idiosyncratic exceptions, shared a similar view.

FRANKLIN REID GANNON. An American young enough to know Hitler's Europe only by hearsay and by assiduous reading, has written an important book on "The British Press and Germany 1936-39." Crisis by crisis he tells us what Hitler did and what English papers said. His conclusion, which will surprise most of us and convince some, is that "every British newspaper with the idiosyncratic exceptions of the Daily Mail and the Daily Express shared an overwhelming similarity of view about Germany."

He starts with a brief description of "the golden age of newspapers in Great Britain"—before television, before effective radio news coverage, but well after most of us had learned to read. In the popular press, he argues, the journalistic structure became largely subservient to the business structure. Readers preferred entertainment to information, and advertisers preferred them to be entertained.

He writes: "The stage-management of the Nuremberg 'Partei-tag' seemed more interesting than the speeches made at it. When a speech was reported, it was given crisis headlines: but the crisis rarely seemed to develop, and when they did, every effort was made to underplay them. None of the popular papers, except the Daily Mail, actually supported or condoned Nazi Germany, but they were similarly reluctant to exacerbate international affairs by adopting a hard line towards it. Both financially and intellectually it was unwise or impossible for the British press to adopt a strongly critical line towards Nazi Germany: the readers did not want to read it, and the intellectuals did not want to write it."

These last words need correction. Gannon provides it: "Conflicts flared up . . . between radical correspondents and conservative London offices or within editorial offices between radical editors and conservative commercial or advertising directors." And he quotes the News Chronicle over Munich as an example. Many correspondents, he adds, had a cause to plead, though their Europe,

THE Thirties, and the rise to power of Hitler's Germany, still loom painfully large. How Britain learned of this in its newspapers—and how the papers reacted—has now been chronicled by an American, Franklin Reid Gannon. His conclusions are assessed by DAVID AYERST

"centred either in Moscow or Geneva or both, never had any real existence in fact; and for all its relevance . . . they might just as well have dated their dispatches 'Camelot' as 'Geneva'."

The "identity of view" which Gannon wishes to establish is virtually limited to what the papers thought ought to be done at each successive Hitler grab. When the choice lay between war, if necessary, and letting the mad dog have his bit of somebody else's leg, the papers chose the latter "for this time only." Gannon makes his point.

But there the similarity ends, though I am not sure that Gannon would accept this. Take, for instance, the Times and the Manchester Guardian because, as the author writes, "it may seem as though this (book) has become a study of the Times and the Manchester Guardian exclusively . . . it is not, of course, coincidental that (they) alone of the (seven) newspapers studied had extensive archive material."

The similarity on which Gannon lays most stress is that before Czechoslovakia both papers thought that Germany had a good case, and therefore one could not deny that Hitler had some sort of a case. This was especially true of the remilitarisation of the Rhineland and the union with Austria.

But how did they both get to this position? If one starts in 1936, as the book does, one finds a difference as important as the similarity. The Guardian was busily condemning the Versailles terms when the Times was complaining that Keynes's "Economic Consequences of the Peace" was "written with a bias akin to that of a conscientious objector." There must be no forgetfulness of German guilt "or anxiety to help her to escape the consequences of her felony."

The Guardian continued to fight for changes in Europe which would have deprived Hitler, had he ever come to power, of those preliminary exercises in aggression which proved morally too difficult to stop and which convinced him that France and England could always be bullied.

The Times, of course, changed its views on Versailles when a newspaper revolution brought Geoffrey Dawson back for the second time as editor. But, as the Times historian wrote, "the difference in the policy of the Times towards Germany in the years from 1908 to 1914 and in the years from 1928 to 1939 is simply stated: in the former period the paper habitually led public opinion; in the latter it habitually followed it."

Who were they? Probably a good half were Lancashire Conservatives. Crozier, the then Editor, tried to keep the leading articles on a plane of reasonable argument which might convince some who were temperamentally opposed. This helps to explain the difference in touch between him and his foreign correspondents who probably could not believe that any Tory read the Manchester Guardian. But Lord Halifax did, as Gannon reminds us.

But more important were the intellectuals of the Left who looked towards the MG as the Establishment looked to the Times. Their strong point was their quickness to recognise what Hitler was doing. Their weak spot was their reluctance to believe that the world had moved from a situation where disarmament would have meant peace, retrenchment and reform to one where it meant giving Hitler a free hand.

Gannon feels that the Guardian shared both this strength and this weakness. In one pas-

sage he implies that it was not until after Munich that the paper "was moved to a negative conviction of the necessity for armaments." This is wrong. Long before, as Crozier wrote on the Defence Estimates of 1936, he had wanted to see "the menaced free states pooling their arms . . . If our foreign policy were clearly defined, our defence policy would be formed in relation to it."

That had been his policy since 1934. He played an important part in convincing men of the Left that in Hitler's Europe there was no safety without strength. But perhaps he should have put it more strongly. Frederick Voigt stands out clearly as the hero of Gannon's book, "undoubtedly the greatest political journalist of the thirties." It would have been even clearer if it had been possible to show how years before Hitler got power Voigt had prepared Guardian readers for every step in the Nazi programme.

This preparation of the minds of Englishmen, and the constant reminders after 1933, were perhaps the greatest services that the Guardian rendered in the inter-war period.

It never descended to hatred of Germany for it made it clear that the victims were Germans. It is worth contrasting Crozier's letter written in March 1933, explaining why he was recalling a Berlin correspondent who was a part-Jew, with one from John Walter of the Times written 11 days later:

Crozier wrote: "I have been uneasy about your safety all the time . . . but as we gradually learned more and more about the Terror two things became clear: (1) that at all costs we must have a complete and unsparring account of the Terror. . . ."

John Walter wrote: "I think the tendency has been to place the actions of the German Government in as favourable a light as possible. We have received privately in this office authentic news of a large number of incidents which we have deliberately refrained from publishing, as being likely to convey an exaggerated idea of the unrest that exists in Germany. . . ."

Published today by Oxford University Press. £3.25.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Nosing around

#### Boulogne

Sir.—Where did John Cunningham (August 2) get the idea that Boulogne "is not all that French," and that "sweet odours don't wait out of the boulangeries, at least not on Saturday afternoons"? Coincidentally I was in Boulogne on Saturday. The smell of garlic doesn't hit you at the waterfront, but the heady aroma from the fruits de mer—the kaleidoscopic array of freshly caught fish sold from tiny stalls quite logically does (not even French fish smell of garlic before they're cooked, Mr Cunningham).

And in the market off the Rue Grande the creamy zephyr from myriad cheeses, some the size of millstones, does mix magically with the warm yeasty smell of freshly baked loaves wafting from the boulangeries, even on a Saturday afternoon. Mr Cunningham should either attend immediately to his doctor for an examination of his nasal apparatus, or check his passport to make sure he actually left Dover. It is true, however, that he would have been hard pressed to find black beretted onion sellers in striped jerseys for these days they are only to be found in Hampstead where the Conran community are easy prey for Maurice Chevalier impressions and wizened strings of onions at un-common prices.

John Ransley.  
12 Deauville Court,  
Elms Crescent,  
London, SW 4.

● The address of Mr Robert A. Speed, who has asked (August 3) to see League of Nations Union branch records as part of a research project, is Cynric House, Long Marston, Near Tring, Herts. He is the Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamstead branch chairman of UNA, not the national chairman.

## Dangerous anarchy

Sir.—I have read the "Little Red Book" and the Schoolkids' edition of "OZ" against a background of ten years as a teacher in secondary schools, and I am unconvinced that the sections in each case, and the behaviour in each case, can cause damage to anyone. The parts dealing with school organisation and discipline are, to my mind, a greater cause for concern.

Many of our urban schools, already suffering from lack of staff, lack of room and facilities, and with more than their fair share of sub-literate and disturbed children, can ill-afford to have pupils who are already difficult encouraged to be openly rebellious.

The gradual decline of

authoritarianism in schools and the increased freedom for pupils to make choices or opt out can only lead to a more humane and relevant type of schooling and a more mature school-leaver. We are not, however, going to further such aims by encouraging anarchy in our present school structure.

Any attempt to realise the suggestions made in these publications at this stage in our educational development will only serve to lose us the small degree of internal school democracy that many of us have worked hard for over a decade or more.—Yours faithfully,

V. G. Osborne.  
14 Vincent Road,  
London, SE 18.

### The path to diminished freedoms

Sir.—Richard Neville and his co-defendants could not lose either they would be acquitted; or else, by being convicted, they would succeed in producing further evidence of the hypocrisy and vindictiveness of the "elderly Establishment" (to quote one letter).

The most disturbing thing about the "OZ" trial is not the verdict. It is that, through their behaviour during the trial the defendants set out to make the judge, the jury and the law appear as embodiments of a totally malign and contemptible authority; and that the representatives of the law were apparently unable to avoid accepting this rôle. The act of cutting the three men's hair in Wandsworth has contributed to the same process.

In the end we all lose, including Richard Neville. The freedom we so much value depends upon the survival of just authority as an ideal. By contributing to a trend by which an idealised freedom is set up in opposition to a brutalised

### The price of

#### prejudice

Sir.—Recently I have discovered how the Protestant-Catholic sectarian mentality pervades even the sphere of post-graduate education in Northern Ireland. I am a Catholic and although I have graduated from university, I must complete a teacher training course in order to become a fully qualified teacher. This one-year course, the Diploma in Education, can be taken at Queen's University, Stranmillis College or St Joseph's College, all of which are in Belfast.

Having applied to all three colleges, I was informed at my interview at St Joseph's, the Catholic college, that if I went to the non-denominational Stranmillis College, I would definitely not obtain a job in a Catholic school.

Furthermore, I was amazed to hear from one of the individuals on the interview panel that "the type of liberalism found at Queen's University and Stranmillis is the type of liberalism that has brought down empires and these places should not be considered for the diploma course."

To escape this ghetto mentality and broaden my horizons I am going to St Joseph's. I have accepted a place at Stranmillis. In sampling this "destructive liberalism" I will not obtain work at a Catholic school because of the power of the hierarchy of the Irish Catholic Church.

As a Catholic my chance of employment in a state Protestant school is minimal. Thus with a dismal future ahead of me, as regards the teaching profession in Northern Ireland, my inevitable course is to join my forefathers and contemporaries and become another Irish emigrant.—Yours etc.

Michael Brennan  
101 Fitzroy Avenue  
Belfast.

**FLY TO NEW YORK FROM £45 ONE WAY-NOW!**

NEW YORK UNDER 26 Yrs.  
ONE WAY: £45  
ROUND TRIP: £70  
WEST COAST ONE WAY £80  
NEW YORK OVER 26 Yrs.  
ONE WAY: £50  
ROUND TRIP: £80

Also reliable personal service.  
First class, low cost jet travel to:  
Sydney, Melbourne, Singapore,  
Brisbane, Hongkong, Manila,  
Jakarta, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur,  
Perth, Taipei, Brunei, Kenya,  
Uganda, South Africa.

**ALSO PARIS £5.45**  
**EXPO INTERNATIONAL**  
31/32 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. 01-930 4067/8

هكذا من النحل







## ANTHONY BURGESS

**MF**  
A work of astonishing narrative and intellectual energy...everybody who thinks the English novel is lacking in those qualities should read it, twice.  
THE LISTENER £1-60

## DORIS LESSING

**Briefing For a Descent Into Hell**  
"Brilliant disturbing book—certainly Mrs Lessing's most adventurous imaginative experiment since *The Golden Notebook*." TLS  
"A magnificent proposition...she has become a universal novelist." THE TIMES £1-60

## LIONEL DAVIDSON

**Smith's Gazelle**  
"Deliciously readable." D. TELEGRAPH  
"Works like a charm." OBSERVER  
Presented with marvellous wit, insight and imagination.  
S. TELEGRAPH £1-60

## SHENA MACKAY

**An Advent Calendar**  
An unusual and remarkable novel. Miss Mackay writes with assurance and economy, her observation is needle sharp. OBSERVER "Both brilliant and moving." GUARDIAN £1-50

## LACEY BALDWIN SMITH

**Henry VIII The Mask of Royalty**  
The most complete character study we have of any ruler, and a supremely satisfying book. It is also extremely entertaining. OBSERVER £2-95



## ROBIN CLARKE

**The Science of War and Peace**  
Fascinating reading...Mr Clarke's chapters on the science of peace are as thorough as those on war and present much novel and fascinating material that has been hidden in obscure science journals. DAILY TELEGRAPH £2-95

## WHO KILLED Hanratty?

**PAUL FOOT**  
"Brilliant book" Spectator  
"Outstanding narrative reconstruction." GUARDIAN  
"A strong case for a public enquiry." THE TIMES  
Commons motions calling for a public inquiry have gathered almost 100 signatures. £2-50

Jonathan Cape

## Politics of terror

by JONATHAN STEELE

**THE CZECHOSLOVAK POLITICAL TRIALS 1950-4**, edited by Jiri Pelikan (Macdonald, £6).  
**WHY DUBCEK FELL**, by Pavel Tigrid (Macdonald, £2-75).

IN these days of the Pentagon Papers there is something particularly fascinating in reading this official account of the monstrous Czechoslovak purge trials. They are one more stark reminder of the extraordinarily different background the present generation of Anglo-Saxons has been brought up in. Can we ever perform the gymnastic feats of imagination necessary to understand the political psychology of Czechoslovakia. The American involvement in Vietnam, and the Czech purges were both pieces of governmental deception, and political crimes on the grand scale. Both grew from a similar seed—an exaggerated terror that the other side's ideology was eating away at one's sources of power. For the American leadership the threat was thought to be to a crucial part of the empire. For the Czechs the threat was thought to be within the body politic itself.

And yet how easily we understand the one and not the other. The kind of deception which American citizens are now discovering over Vietnam is of the same ilk as British official deception over Suez. The lies of a united Government team are something we know of from experience. The situation of purge trials is a different thing again, when the gulf is not between politicians and people but among politicians themselves.

**Collaboration**  
In our tradition we are not used to having loyalty, honour, treachery, and at times forgiveness, thrust so intensely into politics with individual survival literally at stake. This generation of Czechs has grown up with it. In 1971 as much as ever, the politics of collaboration and the politics of compromise are heavily intertwined again. From wartime occupation, via the purges of the 1950s and the other deformations of Stalinism, to a new occupation now, the dilemma of the honest man in government has never softened. Most Continental Europeans over 35 who have also seen occupation, tyranny, civil war and underground resistance know something of it. But can we teach our placid insular existence easily fit in judgement on Eastern Europe and say this man is a collaborator and that man a hero?

Thanks to Jiri Pelikan, the former head of Czech television, who left his country in 1969, we now have some of the documents to illustrate this agonising point. Here he produces the report of the commission of inquiry set up in 1968 to look into the purges (and since suppressed in Prague). It is a shocking and riveting document, not least because there are no heroes at all. Slansky, best known victim of the trials, yet earlier, as the report shows, executioner; Dubcek, hero now, but also an incompetent member of the unimpressive inquiry team of 1962 whose report then was far from thorough. Or in reverse, Husak—villain now, but victim in the 1950s; or at a lesser level, Vilém Nový, one of the arch-conservatives now and a man who worked with the Russians in the first days of the invasion, but then too a victim.

Slansky confused moral backgrounds need stressing. It was a vital ingredient in the Prague spring, one of whose main aims was to create a new stability, legitimacy, and a reliability in government. The arbitrariness which crushes individuals and leads to purges was to be replaced by humane institutions. No one can now say how far it would have gone if left in peace. In another book, *The Secret Vysochany Congress* (due this month from Allen Lane), Pelikan produces the draft party programme worked out in late summer 1968. This shows clearly enough that though it was vague on many details the reform plan: were thoroughly Marxist in scope and content, designed to move Czechoslovak society out of bureaucracy towards a "higher type of social justice which does not create permanent immutable interest groups."

For the clearest narrative of the period there is nothing to beat Pavel Tigrid's book. This too documents the catalogue of documents which is emerging slowly but surely. Tigrid has an astonishing amount of vital material from party sources—material which the Russian invasion was partly designed to suppress but which instead has achieved publication quicker than it ever would have otherwise.

## BOOKS OF THE DAY

**'The Pentagon study discloses a policy-making elite driven by a Messianic sense of its own historic mission to defend the "free world"'**  
**CHRISTOPHER LASCH on the Pentagon paperback**

### THE PENTAGON PAPERS

(Bantam Books, 75p)



DANIEL ELLSBERG

AFTER THE excitement surrounding publication of the so-called Pentagon Papers, the papers themselves seemed to many people almost anticlimactic. The Nixon Administration's eagerness to suppress them suggested that later instalments would contain material dramatically discrediting to the Government, whereas in fact the series can be read—incorrectly, in my opinion, but with some justification—as the record of a "Greek tragedy" without heroes or villains, into which the American Government inexorably but unintentionally descended.

Long-standing opponents of the Vietnam war, probably because they were disappointed not to find in the documents new arguments against the war—new evidence of the Government's perfidy—have tended to minimise their importance. David Harris, a leading pacifist, writes: "Daniel Ellsberg hasn't told the rest of us anything we didn't already know. He just gave us the names and dates."

This is a shortsighted view. The Pentagon Papers constitute an invaluable historical record of policy-making at the highest level, and they make it possible for the first time to discuss a "policy" in other than purely hypothetical terms. Precisely because it is historical, however, the record is complicated and does not lend itself to simplified polemical positions.

Thus although the Pentagon study shows that American officials sometimes lied to the public, it does not reveal them as "war criminals" pursuing a grand and coherent design of global villainy. Concepts of war "guilt" derived from the Second World War have encouraged some elements of the Left to identify the war in Vietnam with an emerging American fascism, while vulgar Marxists try to fit the war into an economic interpretation stressing capitalism's need for markets abroad and a war economy at home.

The Pentagon study discloses instead a policy-making elite increasingly autonomous and self-contained, rather remote from everyday American life and even from the business community, and driven not so much by a concern for corporate profits—although this is a factor—as by a broadly prophetic impulse, as by a Messianic sense of its own historic mission to defend the "free world."

This does not mean that the war was a "tragedy" for which no one was to blame. The Left's insistence that Vietnam was not an aberration of the American system, but a product of a diplomatic tradition and of a complicated history of class rule. The Pentagon Papers consist of a series of articles, first published in the "New York Times," which were based on an exhaustive study of American involvement in Vietnam commissioned by Robert McNamara in 1967.

For reasons not made clear, the "Times" was not given a section of the report dealing with the diplomacy of the war. The Pentagon researchers themselves did not have access to presidential papers, but they made of these gaps. What remains, however, is that part of the record which bears most directly on the

able continuity, not to be obscured by the differences in style and tone between Republican and Democratic Administrations. For more than 50 years American diplomacy has been conducted, with minimal interference from Congress and the public, by an élite corps of presidential advisers and high-level bureaucrats, of whom House, Stimson, Sumner Welles, Acheson, Dulles, McNamara, and the Bundys are merely the more outstanding figures. The élite has been a remarkably cohesive section of the ruling class sensitive to the long-range needs of American business but scornful of the narrow business mentality against which, in its eagerness to commit the United States to the responsibilities of the world power, the political élite has often had to contend.

Given this continuity of personnel, it is not surprising that the main lines of American foreign policy have remained consistent since the time of Woodrow Wilson: containment of the Soviet Union, maintenance of the older European empires, maintenance of these empires under American auspices or client régimes, economic and political penetration of Western Europe, export of Western-style parliamentary democracy as the model for the world, and so on.

The Pentagon Papers consist of a series of articles, first published in the "New York Times," which were based on an exhaustive study of American involvement in Vietnam commissioned by Robert McNamara in 1967. For reasons not made clear, the "Times" was not given a section of the report dealing with the diplomacy of the war. The Pentagon researchers themselves did not have access to presidential papers, but they made of these gaps. What remains, however, is that part of the record which bears most directly on the

political élite and the structures (except for the State Department) in which it is most firmly entrenched: the armed forces, the intelligence agencies, the White House staff, the top planning agencies, above all the Pentagon. The McNamara study shows how the absence of public debate on Vietnam meant that debate, such as it was, took place among men who shared the same view of the world and the same broad assumptions underlying the initial commitment to

it. If that commitment had been openly discussed, it would have exposed certain dangers inherent in the policy of containment but not clearly understood either by the policy-makers or by the public. Containment was essentially a bold and characteristic American gamble, an effort to buy world power and prestige on the cheap. Beginning in 1947, sweeping declarations of global principle were accompanied by minimal requests for money and men. By interposing between the Communist Powers and the West a network of client States, the American Government hoped to check the spread of communism without risking a direct encounter between Communists and American troops.

Partly because they were hypnotised by the Munich analogy and by the belief that communism spread through external "aggression" rather than through revolution, and partly because the early sixties to some extent confirmed this pattern, American officials did not see the fatal flaw in their strategy. Whenever the Government of a client State faced a determined political opposition capable of transferring the political struggle to the battlefield, should that become necessary, the American commitment to "lawful" régimes would embroil the United States in direct conflicts with Communist guerrillas—

conflicts from which it would be embarrassing to withdraw, but in which a decisive victory would be impossible to attain.

From the beginning it was clear to many people—including the intelligence agencies and even, initially, the State Department—that Vietnam presented just such a morass. In the "lawful" elements in South Vietnam would not be able to establish a stable Government, the American commitment to an independent non-Communist South Vietnam, undertaken as early as 1955, involved enormous risks, as the policy-makers themselves occasionally acknowledged.

The central question that emerges from "The Pentagon Papers" is why the American Government undertook such a gamble and why it clung to its commitment to Vietnam for more than two decades, in the face of mounting evidence of failure. The best answer is that Vietnam reflects the same kind of thinking that produces the containment policy in the first place. Although they were conscious of risks, American policy-makers concealed the ultimate costs from themselves as well as from the public. An underlying and unacknowledged racism helped them to make the cardinal error of underestimating the enemy. Beguiled by American technological supremacy, they could not understand the futility of bombing, while their obsession with American "prestige" blinded them to its inhumanity.

This same fascination with prestige, with America's image as a world power, causing the policy-making Establishment on the one hand to exaggerate the strategic importance of Vietnam and the damage to American interests of a compromise settlement, and on the other hand to believe that the North Vietnamese could be intimidated by bullying and threats, is themselves the mark of a Great Power was still another illusion—an illusion, again, squarely in the American grain.

The record of American involvement in Vietnam, as contained in the Pentagon study, reveals a political élite increasingly arrogant in its isolation from the people it claims to lead, seemingly confident of its strength yet fundamentally unsure of itself and therefore willing to take risks far beyond those dictated by the normal uncertainties of politics—just as it risked nuclear war itself in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, another occasion on which nothing more important than prestige was at stake.

The history of the Americans in Vietnam, as reflected both in the cultural immaturity of the American people as a whole, faithfully reproduced in many assumptions underlying the formulation of policy, and the premature senility of the American ruling class—for its growing isolationism and its grasping grasp of political realities suggest not so much immaturity as decline.

## Half a lad

CHRISTOPHER DRIVER on A. E. Housman's letters

**THE LETTERS OF A. E. HOUSMAN**, edited by Henry Maas (Hart-Davis, £5-50).

LAST Christmas the devilish compilers of Radio Three's music quiz invited their victims to identify a series of fragments composed in very diverse styles, and the answer was that they were all the work of Rachmaninoff. Here is a literary version of this question:

"Critics who treat manuscript evidence as rational men treat all evidence and test it by reason and by knowledge which they have acquired, these are blamed for rashness and capriciousness by gentlemen who use manuscripts as drunkards use lamp-posts—to light them on their way but to disfigure their instability."

"O fat white woman whom why do you walk through the fields in boots When the grass is soft as the beach and the roots And shivering-sweet to the touch?"

"I was disgusted with a pretended sole normande smothered with mushrooms, of all things in the world, and tasting exactly like the usual sole de la mer, a Parisian restaurant. The best cooking I found was at the Escurat. Avoid Clos Vougeot 1915: for some reason it has been cut badly, as did Lafite 1906."

"Westward on the high-land plains Where for me the world began, Still I think in newer joys Frets the changeless blood of man."

Socialist, anarchist, restaurateur, and poet: all that is missing of A. E. Housman in these passages is the donnish taste for indecency (his last words, after his doctor had told him a reviving story, were "Yes, that's a good one, and tomorrow I shall be telling it again on the Golden Floor") and the strange, shy figure of the man himself, who reminded Max Beerbohm of an absconding cashier, but who recognised poetry by "definite physical sensations, either down the spine, or at the back of the throat, or in the pit of the stomach."

The reviewer of any book about Housman owes it to his memory to be careful. During his life he divulged as little as possible about himself, and constantly referred inquisitive American correspondents to his entry in "Who's Who." (He related for a Frenchman, though and the illuminating autobiographical letter that resulted is reprinted on pp. 328-9 of this book.)

Housman was also a merciless reviewer and once admitted to some compunction at the thought that much of the work he had done was elsewhere receiving that vague and conventional education which is distributed at large like the rain of heaven, by reviewers who do not know the truth and consequently cannot tell it.

As far, then, as ignorance can judge, Mr Maas's edition of about half Housman's extant letters, many of them not previously published, is scrupulously annotated—perhaps too scrupulously, for he hardly need be reminded that T. S. Eliot is "the American-born poet and critic."

Mr Maas also admits at the outset that the most valuable single hoard of unpublished letters—those to Housman's beloved friend, Moses Jackson—has not been available to him, though he considers that what is already known of this relationship from the diary entries and other material published by Laurence Housman in "Encounter" four years ago.

Laurence Housman consistently flouted his brothers' wishes, but according to Mr Maas, A. E. H. must have foreseen that he would. "So perhaps it should be concluded that Housman cared less than he pretended what happened when he was gone, and even amused himself with the likelihood that for him and his works death was not quite the end to acrimony."

More likely surely, that Housman would have turned his own words on himself: "You're not an ill for mending. 'Twas best to take it to the grave." Guilt about his feelings for Jackson seems

to have sent his emotions underground. Mr Maas explains their brief emergence, along with fifty poems, in the spring of 1895 by reference to his father's death and to the fact that the poet had been Oscar Wilde's secretary. Housman himself ascribed his inspiration to a relaxed throat and a dispute on the manuscripts of Property.

Neither Housman's great five-volume edition of Manilius, a deservedly unread Latin author who turned astronomy into hexameters, nor his own uprightness as man and poet are likely to find eager young admirers today.

But there are many whose spines can still prick at some lines in "A Shropshire Lad," and I am myself happy to learn from one of Housman's numerous letters to his friend and publisher Grant Richards that my own battered shilling edition—the fourth (1903) with a convoluted leaf device at the foot of each poem—was one of the few in which the author won all of his lifelong battles with compositors over commas.

And unlike many writers of China, he has a pleasant catholic attitude toward sources. He has a proper respect for the scholar's arguments as to whether Comrade XXX in the Tsunyi Conference, 1935, Mao came to the top while the tedious authoritarian Communist adviser Otto Braun ditched.

Dick Wilson calls this the upsurge of the "indigenous Chinese Communists," of those who viewed communism primarily as a solution to China's problems. Wilson's understanding of China and his skill as a journalist have enabled him to mesh together the story of the two Marches and of the significance for China's future and Mao's—with unusual success.

And unlike many writers of China, he has a pleasant catholic attitude toward sources. He has a proper respect for the scholar's arguments as to whether Comrade XXX in the Tsunyi Conference, 1935, Mao came to the top while the tedious authoritarian Communist adviser Otto Braun ditched.

And unlike many writers of China, he has a pleasant catholic attitude toward sources. He has a proper respect for the scholar's arguments as to whether Comrade XXX in the Tsunyi Conference, 1935, Mao came to the top while the tedious authoritarian Communist adviser Otto Braun ditched.

In the lavishly illustrated pages of *Communism Takes China* there is a recent Chinese painting of Mao himself on the Great Snow Mountain, calmly surveying the vast and clearly in the need of a ruler's tall frock. Fitzgerald's lucid account of the Chinese revolution should instruct many readers who have been attracted by the glossy (but well chosen) not I hope, by its title. It was not communism which took China but China which took communism and made a Chinese.

## A modifier of elsewhere

ROBERT NYE reviews new fiction

**FEMINA REAL**, by A. L. Barker (Bogart Press, £1-80).  
**A BEACH IN SPAIN**, by Monique Lange (Caldor and Beyer, £1-50).  
**THE COMMITTED MEN**, by R. Chabrier (New Authors Ltd., £1-75).

A. L. BARKER has a well-deserved reputation among the cognoscenti for beautifully made short stories. She is a writer's writer, which is to say that her language is always her leading character, whatever she is writing about. The language is not mannered or obtrusive, however, and she does not go in for the parody and stylistic extravagance of Joyce.

The stories in *Femina Real*, nine of them, show her gifts to good advantage. With "Lost Upon the Roundabouts" (1964) and the early volume "Innocents" (1947) this is essential Barker, full of things that bear rereading, stories as a modifier of elsewhere, quiet and delicate and reserved perhaps, but oddly lingering in the mind after you have closed the book and gone elsewhere. Miss Barker is a modifier of elsewhere, maybe that is the secret of her elusive talent. She defines the everyday but does it with such subtlety that nothing is quite the same again. These stories genuinely

extend the author's range, and lend the book variety. They also serve to establish confidence in the sheer speed of Barker's perceptions when she is at the top of her form, an important point because without some appreciation of that her writing is liable to appear obscure in an inconclusive way.

"Noon," for instance, the single most impressive story in the book, gathers momentum throughout, as it follows a middle-aged holidaymaker's obsession with the 18-year-old daughter of his friend, but ends so fast, as it were in a blink of light or as though the film had whited out of the projector, that the reader is left baffled as to what actually happened.

"Glory, Glory Alleluiah," about a brother and sister trying to exorcise the ghosts they have become under the tutelage of their dead mother, and employing as central image a ritual bonfire, achieves just the right pace for understanding, and is in that sense a finer piece of writing, but "Noon" stays with the reader as an ambitious attempt to use the short story form to convey something unsayable in any other form. Henry James—who Miss Barker resembles significantly in her skill with dialogue of deliberately with-

held meaning—might well have approved. Monique Lange does something similar in French and the three stories collected under the title *A Beach in Spain* (the other two being "Rue d'Aboukir" and "The Burial") stand up well in English translations by Jim Underwood.

The title piece tells of a woman's meeting, five years later, with the lover whose child she once refused to bear. An excellent distillation of experience is achieved in the way Miss Lange makes one day live while implying a lifetime of emotional hurt leading up to it.

A comparable economy distinguishes the side screens in her triptych: *Lise* in "Rue d'Aboukir" and *Hélène* in "The Burial" both grieve and regret lost love, unrealised opportunities, the one because her son is dead, the other because they are burying her lover. In each case an appetite for the pitiful does not exhaust the author's power to move, and especially to express a self-denying tenderness. Her separate impressions in *Lise* and *Hélène* are in one image, an image in which the connection is in the clearness. Definitely recommended.

The *Committed Men* is a rather trendy item, a first novel by someone associated

with "New Worlds" and the comic strips, set in a grimy mutant future, much possessed by skin cancer, motor car accidents, dwarfs, and dried blood. One of St John Wendover, a doctor deprived of the power to heal, loiters palely through a great number of adjectives, pursued by images of his wife's rotting face, involved with chromium committees and much else that seems arbitrary and metallic and somehow dictated by a

pattern which the author never shares with the reader. Mr John Wilson had his moments, though, and when he gets over a juvenile delight in nastiness for maturity's sake he may write something much more interesting. Meanwhile this compares unfavourably with a serious piece of futuristic surrealism such as Alan Burns' "Babel," a book which I happen also to dislike but which is at least seriously worked-out and properly proof-read.

## HAROLD WILSON

### THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT 1964-1970

#### A PERSONAL RECORD

the most challenging and controversial political record of our times

At bookshops everywhere £4.80

WEIDENFELD & MICHAEL JOSEPH

## The longer march

by JOHN GITTINGS

**THE LONG MARCH, 1935**, by Dick Wilson (Hamish Hamilton, £3).  
**COMMUNISM TAKES CHINA**, by C. P. Fitzgerald (Macdonald, 70p).

THERE WERE two Long Marches in 1935, when the Chinese Communists abandoned their base in the South and headed for the other end of China. There was the march on the ground, 6,000 miles of harrowing at an average of 15 miles a day, out of which more than a tenth of those who had started came through. Their chief enemies were the 15 mountain ranges (five of them permanently snow-capped) and the 15 rivers which they had to cross. Chiang Kai-shek's armies came a poor third, though it was shake them off that the Communists chose this fearful route which brought them to the fringes of Tibet. The story, almost, tells us through the names of the natural obstacles which we surmounted—the crossing of the River of Golden Sand, the climbing of the Fire Mountain, the Bridge of Iron Chain across the Tsetu River, the Great Snow Mountain on the Tibetan borderland, and the terrible Grasslands Chinghai.

It was a famous victory, both senses of the phrase, almost finished the Communists off, but by failing quite to do so it provided the with a potent myth of invincibility and a lasting tradition of discipline and endurance.

**In the minds outside**  
The second Long March took place in the minds of the people who went on the first while they were actual, engaged on it. They were marching away from the dependence upon outside stimuli and examples—a man from the Comintern—the intellectual from Chiang Kai-shek—and towards the kind of rural based signification Marxism which was to flourish at Yanan in North-west China. Politically, this meant the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung.

The political struggles of the Long March were as fierce as the struggles against the natural hazards. Somehow they found the energy to the weighty conferences at which Comrade XX was condemned for defeatism, and Comrade XXX for opportunism. At the vital Tsunyi Conference, January, 1935, Mao came to the top while the tedious authoritarian Communist adviser Otto Braun ditched.

Dick Wilson calls this the upsurge of the "indigenous Chinese Communists," of those who viewed communism primarily as a solution to China's problems. Wilson's understanding of China and his skill as a journalist have enabled him to mesh together the story of the two Marches and of the significance for China's future and Mao's—with unusual success.

And unlike many writers of China, he has a pleasant catholic attitude toward sources. He has a proper respect for the scholar's arguments as to whether Comrade XXX in the Tsunyi Conference, 1935, Mao came to the top while the tedious authoritarian Communist adviser Otto Braun ditched.

In the lavishly illustrated pages of *Communism Takes China* there is a recent Chinese painting of Mao himself on the Great Snow Mountain, calmly surveying the vast and clearly in the need of a ruler's tall frock. Fitzgerald's lucid account of the Chinese revolution should instruct many readers who have been attracted by the glossy (but well chosen) not I hope, by its title. It was not communism which took China but China which took communism and made a Chinese.

هكذا من النجف







# Crown Agents in property

From page 13

However, and demonstrating the Crown Agents' financial naivety, is the involvement with a new little bank called Sterling Industrial Securities. This bank was created by a solicitor called Sidney Davidson after he and his brother Lionel had sold their finance company, Goulston Discount.

The Crown Agents took up one third of the shares in Sterling for just over £30,000 and then proceeded to deposit some £8 millions with it at one or three months' notice, unsecured.

Sidney Davidson has, as his chairman, Lord Mait of Walbrook, a former sheriff of the City of London and director of the Royal Bank of Scotland. The bank set up offices at 10 St James's Street, a fine Regency house built by the great gambler William Crookford.

According to Sterling publicity literature, the building was one of Crookford's more unfortunate speculations. James's Bazaar as it was called, was empty one year after being built. Davidson has planned on a grand scale and converted 10 St James's into the plush banking offices in the West End.

Having secured the valuable support of the Crown Agents' money, however, Sterling Industrial Securities has been far from conventional banking. It spent some £6 millions on buying a single property down in Victoria.

## Simple deal

It was intended to be a simple deal in which the building would be sold again quickly at a profit; but this proved more difficult than at first it seemed and the building remained on the books for some time—when of course it would have been impossible for the Crown Agents to have withdrawn their deposits.

The Crown Agents were not too happy when they discovered what had happened. Nevertheless all turned out well the building was finally sold at a profit.

This enabled Sterling to move into more orthodox banking activities, although it remained heavily reliant on Crown Agents' money. At the end of October last year it still had some £6 millions of money loaned at short notice by the Crown Agents, although by then Sterling had acquired two further important clients, the Eagle Star Insurance Company and the Franklin National Bank of New York.

At the same time Sterling Industrial acquired another new shareholder, none other than Crown Agent Edward Morris. He took up 5,000 £1 shares in

the bank. The investment, as Mr Morris himself admitted to us, does "look a little odd". We asked Mr Hayes what rules were laid down on the personal investments of the Crown Agents and employees of the office. Mr Hayes said that they did not buy shares in companies in which the Crown Agents had an operating interest. But the Crown Agents' interest in Sterling Industrial is clearly an operating one.

Well, there is a special situation in the case of Mr Morris. You see, Mr Morris has retired. He retired last September. But he is still listed as Crown Agent. Yes, he was reappointed, but the point is that, to use the Civil Service jargon, he is no longer established. And he does not have anything to do with any decisions the Crown Agents may take about their investment in Sterling Industrial, Mr Hayes said.

All very puzzling. Mr Morris confirmed that he had retired when reaching the statutory civil service retiring age of 60—although as the Crown Agents' report points out, they are not civil servants. It was in fact his gratuity he invested in Sterling Industrial. He thought it would be a good investment. It probably will be, with all that Crown Agents money behind it. Mr Morris was less clear about his present status. We asked him if he was a Crown Agent. "I'm known as Crown Agent," he said. His role has changed, he added, and you have got to know the subtle way the Crown Agents' office works to appreciate it. On the other hand, Mr Morris made it quite clear that he still took decisions which affected the future of Sterling. He pointed out that he was still a director of the company, the £100 company through which the Crown Agents' office make their investments.

And, said Mr Morris, in May this year there was a meeting when a member of the Crown Agents' finance staff and, like Morris, a director of Sterling, "decided that Sterling must be less reliant on the Crown Agents."

In fact it was decided that the Crown Agents' deposit with the bank should be reduced to no more than 10 per cent of its total deposits and this rule is to apply to other companies in which the Agents have invested. At present the Crown Agents' deposit in Sterling has been reduced to about £2.5 millions; they will gradually be reduced to about £1 million according to Mr Morris.

We should say that Mr Morris's shareholding in Sterling is openly disclosed in that

company's report—though not that of the Crown Agents themselves. It would seem however that Mr Hayes's rules could be tightened a little.

Nevertheless the people who really stand to gain from the backing of the Crown Agents are those whose companies are on the ground with the help of their funds. There is of course nothing wrong in this, but because the Crown Agents are financially answerable only to their far off principals and have neither an outside board of directors, shareholders or even trustees to whom they are responsible, they are not subject to the same sort of pressures that bank or even pension fund might be. In short, however well-intentioned their new investment policy is, there is no automatic safeguard that the Crown Agents will use the huge funds they have at their disposal wisely and not over-generously.

## New company

One of the largest property developers in Australia is a company called Abbey Orchard Property Investment Pty. It is a new company, registered only in July 1970, and a year later the register still showed an issued capital of only \$2.5. One of the directors of this company is a 37-year-old London solicitor called Jack Walker. We asked Mr Walker why the name Abbey Orchard was chosen. "Because I like orchards and green things," he replied.

There would appear to be also a more prosaic reason why such an important property company is called Abbey Orchard: this is the name of a little street in Westminster, running parallel to Victoria Street just behind the Department of Trade and Industry. At number four are to be found the offices of Alan Challis, financial director of the Crown Agents—just a couple of hundred yards from their main office in Millbank.

Jack Walker had a useful start in his career as an up-and-coming property magnate: as a solicitor with the firm of Davis Arnold and Cooper, he was employed by the Crown Agents to handle many of their property transactions.

For many years the Crown Agents' property business tended to be confined to the purchase of premises in London to serve as embassies for former colonies as they became independent states. The Crown Agents frequently found they were asked to do this, and to hold the leases in their names as nominees, because London landlords were somewhat sensitive about the abilities of some

of the tenants to pay the rent. Then came the winds of change and the Crown Agents decided to expand their property interests: soon Jack Walker's time was becoming virtually fully taken up with the affairs of the Crown Agents. When property magnate Felix Fenston and the Anglican Church in Sydney approached the Crown Agents for money to help develop one of the Church's sites there, Walker was asked by the Crown Agents to oversee their property activities there. Walker told us he was a Crown Agent "appointee" and regarded himself to be a special director of Abbey Orchard with special powers. "Acquisitions and sales can only take place if I approve," he added, "I take my instructions from the Crown Agents."

After the introduction of voluntary restraint on the flow of capital from the UK to Australia, the Crown Agents were obvious people to turn to as they had substantial local funds already out there. So was born Abbey Orchard, in which, according to Challis, the Fenston interests have 48 per cent, the Crown Agents 48 per cent, while the remaining 4 per cent is split between Walker and the company's on-the-spot executive Mervyn Ottaway.

Felix Fenston died last autumn before Abbey Orchard had really begun to show its paces. He was one of the breed of Britain's post-war property tycoons, building up the important Metropolitan and Provincial Property Company which was sold to another property giant, Star Great Britain, some three years ago.

## Control

Following his death a mystery surrounds who controls the other half of Abbey Orchard. The interest, it appears, is held by a Bermuda company by the name of Pennine. Jack Walker told us, surprisingly, that he did not know who owned Pennine. And therefore the 48 per cent of Abbey Orchard now held by another UK director of Fenston, called Michael Rawlence. He now is connected with a firm called PPR Management in which Fenston held shares. But Rawlence also says that he does not know who is the beneficial owner of the Pennine shares. We tried the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Swire, they said, "We could give you the name of the shareholder but it would not do you much good as they are nominees."

Nevertheless the bulk of the money required to finance

Abbey Orchard's projects came from the Crown Agents. Altogether now they are committed to spend some £20 to £30 millions in Australia: in addition to the Anglican Church development, Abbey Orchard is also working on a building on land owned by the Methodist Church. The company is also putting up the Sydney Hilton Hotel, and has a project in Melbourne. Walker has also been appointed adviser to a £30 millions property development to be carried out by the Crown Agents in Singapore.

The Crown Agents' importance to the Australian property scene is only one aspect of the remarkable development of its property interests. A "brief history" of the English and Continental Property Company issued in January of this year states: "Probably one of the fastest growing property development companies in the UK today, the English and Continental Property Company has made phenomenal advances since its inception on 13.10.1969. English & Continental was founded on the inspiration of two personalities, each with considerable experience and background in the field of commercial investment and property development. Ramon Greene and Jack Walker, who are joint managing directors of the company."

Surprisingly, nowhere does the press release mention the fact that 55 per cent of the company is owned by the Crown Agents through the Millbank Investments, and that the "phenomenal advances" the company has been able to make are largely due to the fact that the Crown Agents have provided them with at least £20 millions of fixed interest finance. All the "brief history" records is that Alan Challis is chairman of the company.

Jack Walker, as we have seen, was the solicitor who after acting for the Crown Agents, was asked to advise them on the mammoth task of property sales. Ramon Greene is a 39-year-old house builder from Reading. Greene's meteoric rise is best told in his own words, released to the press: "The company's conservative house building industry in this country had seemed to me unwilling to welcome new techniques so I formed my own company to build to my own standards. Happily, my own aspiration and the company's success in that field, my company overtook in size all of those companies to whom I was acting as adviser."

Walker and Greene were partners in a firm called Keep-sake Homes. In 1968-9 they foresaw a big boom in residential development in 1971 and secured the backing of the Crown Agents, who took 51,000 of the company's 90,000 £1 shares. Most of the rest were divided between the Greene family and the Walker interests, part of whose stake is held via a Bermuda company called Trail Ltd.

## £20M loans

On the formation of the English and Continental the Crown Agents immediately provided £5 millions of fixed interest money to finance a debenture, and then a further £12 millions on the same basis in the spring of 1970. With this money, Walker and Greene's ambitions quickly surpassed housing development and they headed for the highly competitive world of big time property development, equipping themselves with the way with luxurious offices at 25 Upper Brook Street, the hurriedly vacated London headquarters of Bernie Cornfeld's Investors Overseas Services, a twin-engineered Piper Aztec aircraft.

Walker and Greene did not need their aeroplane to find their first three big deals. In quick succession within a year, English and Continental had bought three important properties in London. The most controversial deal was the purchase of the old Cunard Steam Ship Company, of the firm's old building in Leadenhall Street in the City.

Experienced property men we have spoken to say that this was really a very good deal. Challis is fully aware of this criticism and claims that there were two rival bidders for the building who were prepared to go almost as high as English and Continental. The claim is that they can see angles in the conversion of the building which means they can make it pay. These include reducing the number of tenants, creating space for light wells and lavatories—all points that no experienced property man would miss.

Then early this year English and Continental bought Burmah House, the oil company's head office in Chiswick Street on the edge of the City. The price again was high: £8 millions. English and Continental has until paid a 10 per cent deposit as balance, is to be paid until Burmah move out in 1973. The third big deal pulled off by English and Continental was the purchase of a two-acre site at King's Cross from the

Westinghouse Brake Company. They paid £3.5 millions for this: the success of this investment depends ultimately on getting permission to redevelop. To finance these, its housing developments and other investments, English and Continental needed more money than the Crown Agents' £20 millions. The company has succeeded in borrowing another £15 millions on the money market. English and Continental has borrowed from other companies: like First National Finance Corporation, which themselves have borrowed from the Crown Agents. In this way the cash of the Crown Agents can be felt at one remove.

One man who has so benefited is another young, shrewd property man, a neighbour of Jack Walker's in North London, called David Lewis. Lewis has a private property empire and in late 1969 he formed a new company, David Lewis Group Securities, in which English and Continental Properties has a one third interest. Again the capital is only small—£2,000—but the total value of its portfolio is already £25 to £30 millions, and, according to Lewis, it should be double that within three years.

David Lewis Securities has been extended a £5 millions line of credit by English and Continental; £3 millions of that has already resulted in a significant acceleration in the preparation of accounts. Principals "may look forward to a markedly improved account for 1970 are not yet ready."

These office accounts would appear to reflect some, but not all, of the deposits made by principals, and also the deposits which the Crown Agents have taken from—and loaned to—financial institutions in the City. These deposits are in the region of £50 to £80 millions. From the report and accounts it is impossible to tell where the £250 millions comes from, or more importantly, how it is invested. Who must bear the losses if things go wrong? Mr Hayes pointed out that they are agents and that theoretically therefore they could pass all their losses on to their principals. In practice the situation is more confused. Mr Hayes said that the principals would have to carry losses on investments made specifically on the instruction of principals: i.e. if a principal asked the Crown Agents to invest money in XYZ and that company goes bust, then the principal does not get his money back.

More complicated are situations in which the principals, while not giving specific instructions, have asked for regular reports on what is being done with their money. Then the Crown Agents might, according to Mr Hayes, feel they are responsible. Foreign Secretary, now there is no separate Minister for Overseas Development, is only responsible for the competence for which he runs the office. "The Foreign Office has no responsibility to bail us out," he says.

## Generous

The Crown Agents therefore are not subject to the ordinary constraints of prudent money making. They can and indeed probably have been too generous in some of the companies they have set up. For instance, Davidson, Walker, Greene and Lewis all stand to make large amounts of money if their companies are successful and floated off on the stock market. The Crown Agents would make money, too, from their shares but they will have carried the great bulk of the risk and gearing—through the huge sums of fixed interest money.

Altogether the Crown Agents claim to have the hefty sum of some £900 millions or more under their care "on behalf of" principals. (Strangely no figure is given in the latest report of how much has been given in previous years.) From the Crown Agents' published reports and accounts it is hard to see just how this breaks down. The Crown Agents operate what is called the joint consolidated fund: this contains money deposited by governments, and amounted to £122.3 millions at the end of last December, roughly the same as it was the year before.

Then they run something called the joint miscellaneous fund, which was only £10.8 million at last December and is only separated from the consolidated fund because it includes money left by public corporations whose interest is not tax free. Interest on this money was reduced to 7 per cent on July 1 last year. At least 75 per cent of the investments made with this money are in highly liquid form.

The fast growing source of their money comes from deposits for which the interest rate and term is specially negotiated with the principals: the Crown Agents started attracting money in this way involved in 1969, as part of the new service. At the end of last year they had £126 millions of such money, an increase of £56 millions during the year.

The Crown Agents produce each year for their principals a report which describes their activities in general terms and which includes a "provisional" and unaudited—set of accounts. Although the Crown Agents are quite open in discussions, the report does not give a full picture of the Crown Agents' financial activities: nowhere for instance does it mention that the Crown Agents is one of the biggest property developers in Australia or that it has a controlling interest in "probably one of the fastest growing property development companies in the UK"—English and Continental.

The Crown Agents produce accounts available on demand and audited by the Exchequer and Audit Department of the Government, which appear to be the accounts of what the Crown Agents call the Office Fund.

## Timpson interim up

William Timpson, the multi-footed retailer and repairer, made considerable progress in the six months to July 3 and from sharply higher profits the interim dividend is being raised from the equivalent of 2 1/2 pence to 4 pence.

A 11 per cent increase from £5,926,000 to £6,570,000 in the turnover has produced a 24 per cent advance from £357,000 to £443,000 in the trading profit. Pre-tax profit has increased from £219,000 to £333,000. The outlook seems bright, in fact, chairman, Mr W. A. Timp-

## Macarthy's profit surges ahead

Profit of Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals surged ahead in 1970-1 by seven points, a final 15 per cent making 22 per cent, against 15 per cent previously. Pre-tax profit has leaped from £401,041 to £885,849



Mr. A. H. Chiswick

These add little in the way of detail to the report, and we are glad to say that in their latest report the Crown Agents say that these have resulted in a significant acceleration in the preparation of accounts. Principals "may look forward to a markedly improved account for 1970 are not yet ready."

These office accounts would appear to reflect some, but not all, of the deposits made by principals, and also the deposits which the Crown Agents have taken from—and loaned to—financial institutions in the City. These deposits are in the region of £50 to £80 millions. From the report and accounts it is impossible to tell where the £250 millions comes from, or more importantly, how it is invested. Who must bear the losses if things go wrong? Mr Hayes pointed out that they are agents and that theoretically therefore they could pass all their losses on to their principals. In practice the situation is more confused. Mr Hayes said that the principals would have to carry losses on investments made specifically on the instruction of principals: i.e. if a principal asked the Crown Agents to invest money in XYZ and that company goes bust, then the principal does not get his money back.

More complicated are situations in which the principals, while not giving specific instructions, have asked for regular reports on what is being done with their money. Then the Crown Agents might, according to Mr Hayes, feel they are responsible. Foreign Secretary, now there is no separate Minister for Overseas Development, is only responsible for the competence for which he runs the office. "The Foreign Office has no responsibility to bail us out," he says.

Mr Hayes is firm on point: he is responsible to the Foreign Secretary, now there is no separate Minister for Overseas Development, is only responsible for the competence for which he runs the office. "The Foreign Office has no responsibility to bail us out," he says.

## BURTONWOOD BREWERY COMPANY (FORSHAW'S)

The Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of Burtonwood Brewery Company (Forshaw's) Limited was held on August 4, 1971, at the Elmsmere Port, Cheshire, Mr. Thomas Forsshaw, J.P., the Chairman, presiding. The following is his statement which circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1971.

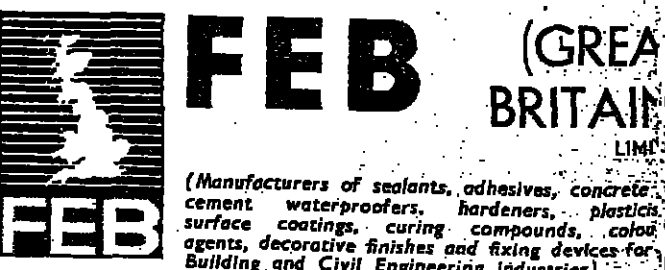
As indicated in my interim report, the increase in the price of beer, permitted last November, has enabled us to contain the increase in wages and the cost of materials during the year. The mild winter, coupled with a very satisfactory advance in the sales of draught beer, keg and bottled beers, has enabled us to achieve in our new bottling hall. I am also pleased to report that there has been a substantial rise in the demand for our products.

The reductions in Corporation Tax and S.E.T. announced in the budget are welcome but, as the Company's turnover is comparatively small, number of Managed Houses the effect of reduction in S.E.T. will not be very noticeable. Trade in the first three months of the current financial year has continued buoyant, but unemployment in the North is a cause for concern.

The cost of rebuilding and modernising hotels and leisure houses is rising so rapidly that substantial advances in profits are necessary to provide the amenities that are expected by customers.

During the year we anticipate that it will be necessary to build a new boiler house and extend our fermenting capacity. Our present plant is inadequate to cover our expansion.

In conclusion I should like to pay tribute to all our staff, employees for the part they have played in the development of the company during the past year. The Report and Accounts were adopted.



(Manufacturers of sealants, adhesives, concrete, cement, waterproofing, floorings, plaster, surface coatings, curing compounds, cold agents, decorative finishes and fixing devices for Building and Civil Engineering Industries)

## Strong Potential for Future Growth

The following are extracts from the circulated statement of Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. GORDON FISHER:

Although the U.K. construction industry went through a difficult period in 1970 with an unprecedented increase in costs, results for the year show an improvement with pre-tax profits amounting to £1,100,000. The Board is recommending a final dividend of 14%, which with the interim, equals the dividends paid in 1969.

The FEB group is firmly export conscious and Britain's property entry in the E.E.C. is welcome as it will offer us further potential sales growth in Europe. The Board intends to step up its attack on export markets and is confident and optimistic for the Company's first year in Europe.

The Company's new products and developments augur well for the future. The sale of fixing devices continues to make progress both in the home and overseas markets and we are now expanding our range of products available through this division. We have recently expanded our activities into the plastic finishes field by introducing our first specially formulated ready-to-use P.V.C. based plaster for interior exterior finishes. This has aroused great interest within the industry.

Significant among the achievements of the Group in 1970 were the advances made by the builders' merchants division both in profitability and marketing policy and technique. The Board looks forward with confidence to further improvements and progress in this division in 1971.

Addressing shareholders at the annual general meeting held yesterday the Chairman said:

"During the first six months of 1971 your Group's sales have benefited by the increase in general building activities as well as our developments. Your Board is confident that the current year will show a significant increase in the profitability of your Group."

## Debenhams: 'A great deal of progress'

Statement by the Chairman Sir Anthony Burney OBE

On 31st January, 1971 Mr. John Bedford resigned from his position as Chairman of the Company, having already handed over his responsibilities as Chief Executive to Mr. A. J. Smith on 27th May, 1970. Mr. Bedford has been a member of the Debenhams Group for nearly 40 years, was elected to the Board in 1948 and has been its Chairman since 1956. As his successor I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Bedford on behalf of the Board and Management for his outstanding services to the Debenhams Group over such a long period.

**TRADING RESULTS**  
Group Sales for the period of 52 weeks totalled £130,772,000 showing an increase of 11.8% over the previous period after making allowance for the effect of business closed down. Gross margins showed little change but the growth in sales was sufficient to contain higher expenses, particularly salaries and wages and to increase the profit to £11,000,000, or 8.4% of sales. The exceptional items, which appear as a separate entry in the profit and loss account, include a taxation recovery of £245,000 arising from the "three year surplus" provision of the Finance Act 1968, and a profit on the redemption of £1,000,000 of debentures of £225,000, after relevant tax relief, involved in converting or writing off machinery as a result of devaluation. There is also a credit on the profit and loss account and taken direct to reserve a surplus (after estimated capital gains) of £329,000 arising from the granting of a long lease of the Company's property with a frontage at 33-45 Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

**TAXATION**  
The charge for taxation has been relieved by £234,000 (£155,000) mainly owing to the retrospective reduction in the rate of Corporation Tax.  
Your Board welcomes the halving of the rates of Selective Employment Tax with effect from July, 1971 which will benefit the Group to the extent of some £400,000 in the current year 1971/72 and will assist materially in meeting the continuing rise in expenses with which all branches of industry and trade in the United Kingdom are faced today. Your Board also favours the Government's proposals for the reduction of Purchase Tax and Selective Employment Tax by Value Added Tax which will be less discriminatory in its application. It is strongly urged, however, that the operation of Value Added Tax should be made as simple as possible in order to minimise the increase in administrative costs which will inevitably occur.

**REORGANISATION**  
During the period a further department store in Leicester was closed and the property sold owing to redevelopment of the site and the fact that the store at the end of the period stores in Leeds, Bradford and Bath have been closed in pursuance of your Board's stated policy to realise assets which are not providing an adequate return. The accounts reflect an exceptional item a terminal surplus, after taxation relief, of £51,000 arising from businesses which have ceased.

**DEVALUATION**  
The total cost to the Group of the change-over to decimal currency for the 15th February, 1971 amounted to just under £1,100,000 of which £850,000 represents the cost of replacing non-convertible equipment and is being financed over three years. The Group's Training Department carried out a comprehensive programme of training covering several months up to the change-over and the great credit is due to this department and to the staff for the smoothness with which the change-over was effected.

**DIVIDEND**  
An interim dividend of 7 1/2% was paid in December last and your Board recommends the maintenance of the final dividend at 12 1/2% making 20% for the period under review, compared with 18 1/2% for the previous period.

**A YEAR OF PROGRESS**  
Your Board believes that during the period under review the Group made most progress despite the present aggressive environment of retail trading. Moreover the change to Central Buying has now been nearly completed. There are a number of special areas which are worthy of particular mention:

**Special Functions of Directors**  
As shareholders are already aware, certain individual Directors have been given responsibility for particular functional areas notably Buying, Selling, Property matters, Food and Personnel. As a result of this reorganisation considerable improvements have been able to be effected in efficiency, organisation and control.

**Standardised Departmental Projection**  
Research into selling and display techniques in specific departments has resulted in the development of methods of projection which, having proved successful in initial stores, have now been adopted as standards for the majority of stores. This policy, has had the effect of achieving:  
A better visual presentation of our merchandise;  
A greatly improved sales and profitability.

**Range Rationalisation**  
In view of the importance of keeping under control the investment of the Group's funds in stock, considerable attention has been given to the rationalisation of ranges without prejudicing the variety and originality of our stock assortment. It is gratifying to note that despite a sales increase of £1 million, stock is in hand at the year end and a reduction of £1 million.

**PROPERTIES, EXPANSION & REFINISHING**  
Your Board is delighted that full and profitable use should be made of the Group's resources, and to this end is keeping its property portfolio under continual review.

Particular attention is being paid to the relationship between the current market value of each individual property, and the trading results which are at present being achieved by its use as a department store. As a result of this examination, certain steps have already been taken, and others are under consideration.

In Northampton, the Group owns a valuable site, at present occupied by James G. Farmer Limited, and we have decided to lease space in the new Victor a Shopping Precinct and to transfer Farmer's to a modern setting, thus allowing development of the existing site for other purposes. This new Farmer's business is due to open in April 1972.

We have sold the Marshall & Son property site in Leeds, and the proceeds will be devoted to our rehousing and expansion programme.  
One of the Group's most valuable properties is the London site now occupied by Debenhams & Freebody and the Headquarters Offices, and we are taking the best professional advice as to its profitable development, bearing in mind the future needs of the business of Debenhams & Freebody.

The success of our first venture into Precinct trading encourages our belief that this will be one of our major sources of expansion in the future; in consequence it is our intention to continue with these projects on suitable sites where we can obtain economic rental terms from Developers.

Plans to develop "Out-of-Town" Shopping Centres have, to our disappointment, met difficulties. Over 100 potential sites have been examined and the majority considered suitable, but regretably are frustrated by severe planning difficulties. However, our efforts continue.

We are accelerating the refurbishing of our older units by the modernisation of shop fronts and interiors. Experience has shown that this, coupled with energetic merchandising, brings an almost immediate improvement in trade and profitability. We are convinced that by investment in this refurbishing programme, we shall ultimately secure a better return upon the assets value of the majority of our properties than by any other means.

**FOOD & RESTAURANTS**  
Debenhams Food Halls have continued their policy of refurbishing our Food Halls and converting them to modern well-serviced units. Fifteen departments have been completed, and plans are well advanced for others to receive similar treatment this year. As a result of these changes, coupled with a new merchandising approach, the growth of food sales over the past five years has been outstanding.

	£'000	% Increase previous year	Index
Sales	1,200		
1969/70	1,070		100
1968/69	950	36.0	136
1967/68	780	34.2	182
1966/67	580	35.5	270
1965/66	430	35.1	282

Further development of our Food Departments as individual units is being actively pursued.

**Debenhams Catering Units**  
The requirements of the general public have changed considerably during recent years, and a quick snack, attractive to customers and economical to operate, and further units are now in the course of being installed.

Accordingly, it is intended that future development of our catering operations will be in the direction of attractive self-service units.

A new venture during this past year has been the introduction of the "Coffee Bean" unit, a self-service coffee bar. The first two units have proved attractive to customers and economical to operate, and further units are now in the course of being installed.

**SUPPLIERS**  
We should like to express our appreciation of the service given to us by our suppliers, with a large number of whom we have had an association covering many years.

We particularly acknowledge the help and co-operation we have obtained in ensuring the high standards of reliability and presentation which we require in the manufacture of our own DEBOTAL products.

**STAFF**  
Particular attention has been directed during the past year to increasing our resources of managerial and technical staff in order to meet the Group's immediate and future needs.

Several new training courses have been instituted with the aim of developing the abilities and increasing the knowledge of staff at all levels. These training schemes will be further extended to meet our particular needs.

We have increased the recruitment of young men and women of high potential and have three trainee schemes for those with degrees or diplomas from Universities and Polytechnics, and for those entering direct from School with G.C.E. at Advanced or Ordinary level. These trainees are regarded as important investments for the future.

Particular tribute should be paid to all members of the staff, whose loyalty and hard work have made the success of our business. The re-organisation which has been taking place has made heavy demands on Managerial and Executive staff and they have responded admirably in every way.

**FUTURE PROSPECTS**  
In my previous statement for 1969/70, he referred to the re-organisation of Central Buying and to various organisational changes which had taken place, notably, the appointment of Mr. A. J. Smith as Chief Executive, supported by a younger team with well defined responsibilities, as anticipated. Considerable improvement in efficiency has followed these changes. A great deal of progress has been made in the past year to increase the profits and improve Cash flow by better trading and through greater efficiency in the control of stocks and expenses. Constant attention continues to be given to these matters and further improvements are planned. Immediate improvement in trade and profitability. We are convinced that by investment in this refurbishing programme, we shall ultimately secure a better return upon the assets value of the majority of our properties than by any other means.

DEBENHAM'S



كردمان النجیل



## Town and City raises payout

Following another year of vigorous growth, Town and City Properties is effectively raising its dividend by four points, a final of 14½ per cent making a total of 24 per cent for 1970-1, against 20 per cent.

A one-for-ten scrip issue is in the pipeline and the board expects to maintain the dividend on the larger capital. This means that shareholders can look forward to receiving the equivalent of 24½ per cent on the existing capital next year.

Rental income shot up from £9.4 million to £11.8 million in the past year and the profit from completed properties, including miscellaneous revenue, advanced from £2.49 million to £2.82 million. Profit has improved from £1.79 million to £2.3 million.

The outlook is for a further useful rise in earnings this year and beyond that there is obviously a big potential in the group's £182 million development programme.

## Another deal in Hay's Wharf land

Amalgamated Investment and Property's involvement in the future development of Hay's Wharf land has taken another major step forward. It has entered into an option to purchase fractionally more than 50 per cent of Renslade Investments (London)—a company which holds an option to develop some 11½ acres of Hay's Wharf land east of London Bridge.

The agreement, which is dependent on the successful result of a planning application, will involve £200 million of office project (excluding land cost) together with 400 luxury flats overlooking the Thames, plus amenity areas.

The shares in Renslade (London) are being sold by Mr. Michael Rivkin—founder of the Renslade group—and the executor of the estate of the late Mr. Felix Fenston, the option here again being dependent upon planning permission.

## Racal to buy Ilford subsidiary

Racal Electronics, and Ilford, the photographic manufacturers, announce that agreement has been reached for the purchase by Racal of Ilford's wholly owned subsidiary, Zonal Film (Magmatic Coatings), specialist manufacturers of computer, instrumentation and sound recording tapes, and also of magnetic film for the motion picture and TV industries.

Purchase price is understood to be between £750,000 and £1 million. Transfer of ownership is planned to take place with effect from October next.

This is Racal's second acquisition in less than two months. At the end of June, it announced the purchase of Amplivox Ltd., the hearing-aid and communications equipment group, for £2,700,000.

## Company news in brief

Feb. (Great Britain): Chairman Mr. Gordon Fisher, told shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting in Manchester that the first six months of 1971 group sales have benefited by the increase in general building activities as well as the company's own developments. The board is confident that the current year will show a significant increase in the profitability of the group.

**Bids and deals**  
Whitcroft has acquired Lumsden and Mackenzie Bleachers and Dyers, of Almondsbury, Perth, for £500,000 in cash. The purchase will supplement the group's textile finishing activities.

**Business changes**  
Mr. D. M. L. McWilliam, an executive director of Charles Fawcett and Co., has been appointed to the board of Jessel, Toyne and Co. and will be responsible for their newly-formed currency department.

**Interim results**  
Glass and Metal Holdings: Turnover £1,789,553 (£1,632,905). Group pre-tax profit £235,865 (£200,436). Deduct minorities £16,078 (£7,686).

F. J. Parsons: 10 p (Int 31 p and second int payment of 2½ p). Turnover £1,118,178 (£1,046,683). Consolidated net profit £253,581 (£274,394).

Broadstone Investment Trust: Net revenue before tax £208,500 (£205,000). Net asset value per ordinary share 13½ p (13½ p).

**Final results**  
Restmor Group: 12½ p (same). Sales £2,800,751 (£2,273,186). Profit £1,337,473 (£1,234,973). Interim dividend 2½ p (Int 1 p) in six months to June 1971. Pre-tax profit £33,433 (£13,961).

Ebonite Container: 10 p (7½ p). Pre-tax profit £118,023 (£84,345).

## CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 6  
Settlement: August 17

LONDON		COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL		MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS	
BRITISH FUNDS					
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50	Admiral	285.50
Admiral	285.50	Ad			







## PROPERTY MARKET

BY PETER HILLMORE

## City centre suburbia

BRITISH housing developments are a lot from their American counterparts, but there is one growing trend in American cities that must be avoided at all costs over here. Social pressures, coupled with the high cost of housing, are tending to give American cities a tinge of ghettos in the centre and middle class housing in the suburbs and the poor housing in the centre.

With land costs in the centre of cities extraordinarily high, private developers cannot afford to build decent, reasonable cost houses with the result that there is a decay of property in the centre, the middle class houses next, and then low cost housing in the centre.

This is obviously not a desirable planning or social effect, but it is beginning to happen over here. For this reason, the recent National Economic Development Office study on new housing in the city is welcome.

The study recommends that local authorities and private developers work together to build residential property in city centres. The local authority has recourse to compulsory purchasing powers, which a private developer would not have.

But as the report points out, the market for new houses in the city is a limited extent in central London. In London the attractions of metropolitan life, the sheer size of the conurbation, have created a steady stream of demand for expensive property in areas close to the main commercial centres.

The prices which people are prepared to pay for new and modernised

houses and flats in places like Kensington and Chelsea are so high that private developers have found it financially attractive to undertake a small amount of redevelopment for the luxury market.

But in other major towns the position is far from clear, and not necessarily similar. New estates are having to be built at increasing distances from the city centres, but whether this means that a substantial number of people would prefer to live in a renewed area in the middle of town is uncertain. Provincial capitals and other large towns do not have the special features and attractions which act as an inducement to people in London to pay higher than average prices to live near the centre.

The question in the provinces is rather to what extent there is a demand for new housing in inner areas at prices comparable with suburban housing.

To answer these questions the report commissioned a study by a market research company to try to discover people's attitudes to the idea of buying a new house in a redevelopment area. The main conclusions show a marked disinclination by potential and existing house owners to move to a redeveloped area. Only 1 per cent of those people living in older houses said they would definitely consider moving to a new area in the next five years, and over 77 per cent claimed they definitely would not move, under almost any circumstances.

The implications of the survey appear to be that there are a number of things that put people of moving into the centre of a city even if it is

a completely redesigned centre. The dirt and noise of inner city areas seem to put most people off, and until the environment becomes less offensive, it looks as though it will be difficult to sell housing in redevelopment areas to suburban owner occupiers.

The main potential lies with young families who are dissatisfied with out-of-date amenities and inadequate shopping facilities in areas where they live, and the report believes that it is possible that if new estates spread even farther into the country, interest in moving into a redeveloped area might increase.

If any new housing is built in the form of terraced housing or flats, however, it will have an even smaller potential. The survey showed that young families, the most likely market for the new property, are especially keen to have a house with a garden of its own.

When a proposed development was described as having terraced houses, maisonettes, and flats with communal landscaped gardens, the majority of those whose reaction to the original idea was favourable turned against the idea, and the unfavourable attitude of others hardened.

The translation of potential demand, however small, into actual demand, therefore, will be highly dependent on the type of housing which is built. Most people who would even consider moving into the new urban developments are pretty definite in their view that they want their new house to closely resemble suburban developments.

## Housing in the city

## STOCKPORT

## VALUABLE INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

## PROMINENT POSITION CLOSE TO A6

Site area approximately 6,700 square yards. Excellent offices and modern staff canteen. Freehold. Possession on completion.

E. L. DARBYSHIRE, F.S.V.A.

Incorporated Property Agent

68 Grange Road West, Birkenhead. Tel. 051-652 1451/2

## Strutt and Parker

## NORTH CHESHIRE

Manchester only 11 miles

Equidistant between Manchester Airport and Walslow Town Centre, each 1 mile.

## VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

WITH DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

(subject to planning consent)

ABOUT 462 ACRES (187ha)

11 Agricultural Holdings, 4 Let Cottages, Allotments, Playing Field.

Let and Producing about £2,650 per annum.

Also woodland and other plots of land in hand. For sale by Private Treaty or by Auction Later.

Apply: Coval Hall, Chelmsford. Tel. 0245 58201.

Strutt and Parker

## MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire

## MODERN SINGLE STOREY

## LIGHT INDUSTRIAL/WAREHOUSE PREMISES

15,630 SQ. FT.

Site area 1.5 acres approx. giving ample room for extensions up to 16,000 sq. ft.

Recently completely refurbished, with attractive offices, excellent parking and loading facilities.

## FOR SALE or TO LET

G. F. SINGLETON &amp; CO.

53 King Street,

MANCHESTER M2 4LR.

Tel. 061-832 8271.

BROCKLEHURST &amp; CO.

King Edward St., MACCLESFIELD

SK10 1AL, Cheshire.

Tel. 0625 27555.

## HYDE, Cheshire

## Storage Premises

125,000 sq. ft.

FREEHOLD £25,000

23 Moorgate

London, EC2R 6AX.

tel.: 01-638 8001.

## Chamberlain &amp; Willows

## AUCTIONS AND COLLECTIONS

FOR OCCUPATION OR INVESTMENT

## AN EXCELLENT SHOP UNIT in a prime position

Nos. 56-58, HOPE STREET and Nos. 5-9, THE ARCADE

## WREXHAM, N. Wales

A single unit of Ground Floor—7,750 sq. ft. approx. First Floor—7,450 sq. ft. approx.

Frontage to Hope Street—55ft. FREEHOLD (except for Nos. 5-9 The Arcade)

VACANT POSSESSION on Completion.

For Sale by Auction, at The London Auction Mart, on Wednesday, 22nd September, 1971, at 3 p.m.

Joint Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS &amp; STAFF, 25-29 Nicholas Street, Chester. Tel. 28361/4.

Also at London, Yeovil, Cirencester, Newmarket, Northampton, Chichester and York.

DIXON, HENDERSON &amp; COMPANY, 7 Cotton Exchange Buildings, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, L3 9RL.

Tel. 051-256 4486. Also at Wigan and Widnes.

Solicitors: ELWYN JONES &amp; COMPANY, 123 High Street, Bangor. Tel. Bangor 2291.

WALKER SMITH &amp; WAT, 26 Nicholas Street, Chester. Tel. Chester 28111.

## SITUATIONS

## OFFICE STAFF

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT (Female) req'd. book-keeping and a knowledge of all departments of business. Apply to: The Secretary, G.F. Singleton &amp; Co., 53 King Street, Manchester M2 4LR. Tel. 061-832 8271.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT (Lady) required with experience in payment of Salaries and Typewriting. Salary according to experience. Personal office near station. Apply in writing, stating age, education and experience to: The Secretary, G.F. Singleton &amp; Co., 53 King Street, Manchester M2 4LR. Tel. 061-832 8271.

DISPATCHED UNIVERSITY PHYSICIAN (M.D.) (M.C.) (M.R.C.P.) (M.R.C.S.) (M.R.C.O.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.) (M.R.C.P.E.) (M.R.C.P.D.) (M.R.C.P.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (M.R.C.P.S.C.) (M.R.C.P.S.D.) (M.R.C.P.S.E.) (M.R.C.P.S.F.) (M.R.C.P.S.G.) (M.R.C.P.S.H.) (M.R.C.P.S.I.) (M.R.C.P.S.J.) (M.R.C.P.S.K.) (M.R.C.P.S.L.) (M.R.C.P.S.M.) (M.R.C.P.S.N.) (M.R.C.P.S.O.) (M.R.C.P.S.P.) (M.R.C.P.S.Q.) (M.R.C.P.S.R.) (M.R.C.P.S.S.) (M.R.C.P.S.T.) (M.R.C.P.S.U.) (M.R.C.P.S.V.) (M.R.C.P.S.W.) (M.R.C.P.S.X.) (M.R.C.P.S.Y.) (M.R.C.P.S.Z.) (M.R.C.P.S.A.) (M.R.C.P.S.B.) (











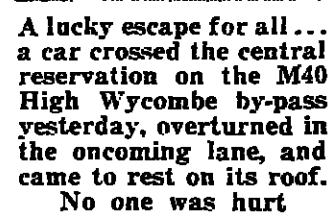
By IAN AITKEN and PETER HILLMORE

## Elation over RB211 wanes

By ROSALIND MORRIS

At a meeting to be held tomorrow morning at a cinema, agreement runs out before pursuing their pay claim.

**WORKING AS A CHURCH SINGING WITH PAY CLAIM**



**By John Torode, Labour Correspondent**

This has meant substantial interference with the national closed shop. But the Government is allowing a measure to be introduced in the House which would allow in national occupations, such as mining and seafaring, elsewhere allowing an individual to work under which unionists must contribute to union funds for charity.

As the Bill went to the House of Commons, the Government's opposition to various forms of closed shop was weakened slightly. For example, it was agreed that those desirous of working in a shop should be allowed to vote in a ballot to support it to make it legal. Originally the Government had insisted on an absolute majority in such a ballot. But now those eligible to vote, the employers, the workers and actors came in the form of a Government amendment to the original Bill.

**By PETER RODGERS**

There was another warning from the CBI on the risks of a price freeze when profits were already low. These risks would be serious for at least some firms, and could be unpredictable.

The council also discussed the problem of low-paid workers, which will be examined in its medium-term discussion of the economy.

James Gordon Bown, had phoned the girl to approved school where a pupil. A week later body was dragged from Serpentine by a lifeguard mother, of York Stenage, Hertfordshire the boy had difficulty down and had been in over possessing drugs sent to an approved school July 16 and when she several days later he to be happy.

## Ernie pays n

## AROUND BRITAIN

[illegible]

## AROUND THE WORLD

[illegible]

# Showers and thunder

[illegible]

**SEA PASSAGES**  
S North Sea, Strait of Dover  
Channel (E) : Rough  
St George's Channel : Mod

British Sea: Silky or rough.  
The Guardian  
2. Gray's Inn

London WC1  
Editorial and  
Publishing: 01-837  
Telex: 22895

4 Deansgate, Manc  
M60 2RR.  
Editorial and Radio  
Times: 061 820

Tele. Ads.: 061-832  
Telex: 667871.

Printed and Published by  
Newspapers Ltd., 192 Gray's In  
London WC1. 38,890. T  
June 5, 1971. 5, 1

\_\_\_\_\_

100